

HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

April 27, 1963

Washington, D. C.

Vol. XXI, No. 4

NEWSPAPER



GOLDWATER Champion of Freedom

SEE PAGE 54

DOWDY—TEX.



BURLESON—TEX.



KILGORE—TEX.



WAGGONER—LA.



WINSTEAD—MISS.



DAVIS—TENN.



"DEFEAT
THESE

13"

WHITE HOUSE ORDERS PURGE of Southern Democratic Conservatives

SEE PAGE 52



DAVIS—GA.



ROGERS—FLA.



HALEY—FLA.



WATSON—S. C.



DORN—S. C.



WHITENER—N. C.



MARSH—VA.

DATELINE-1984

"Even the day's events become unrecognizable when liberal columnists and politicians get through with them. War has already become 'peace', and tyranny is sanctified as democracy." by **FREDERIC NELSON**

SEE PAGE 55

HOOSIER STUDENTS BOOT N.S.A.

10 Major Universities and 23 Smaller Colleges have ousted the ultra liberal National Student Association. by **ALLAN H. RYSKIND**

SEE PAGE 61

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Creating Jobs

I would suggest that President Kennedy listen to the top economists of the country and to Republican spokesmen who have sought to restore private incentive through tax reform, reduced government expenditures and creation of legitimate employment incentive opportunities. The New Frontier has had its chance to create jobs through massive spending, and has failed. Now in a vast public works program they want to spend billions more at vain efforts to make government nothing but one big and unsuccessful employment agency at the taxpayers' expense.—Representative Melvin R. Laird (R.-Wis.)



Farm Controls

This Administration gives lip service to the concept [of eliminating government controls] in farm legislation, but every major farm bill sponsored by this Democrat Administration has provided for more strict production controls and price management.—Representative Don L. Short (R.-N.D.)

Isolating Cuba

I urge that the United States assume the first step of leadership by closing US ports to nations which engage in sea trade with Cuba, then make the following proposals to the OAS for adoption by the nations of this hemisphere:



- First, close hemispheric seaports to nations engaged in sea trade with Cuba,
 - Second, close hemispheric airports to airlines flying into Cuba,
 - Third, ban movement of Castro agents and propaganda throughout Latin America,
 - Fourth, ban relay of unofficial telecommunications messages to and from Cuba, and
 - Fifth, freeze Cuban Government funds now on deposit in Latin American financial institutions.
- If we are serious about fighting communism in this hemisphere, we will act quickly in the coming days with

a concentrated, hard-driving campaign to place the policy of isolating Cuba into practice.—Representative Paul G. Rogers (D.-Fla.)

Ted Kennedy

No need to worry about Ted Kennedy. He has no more influence in Washington than any other brother of the President.—Senator Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.)

Cutting Appropriations

I have been on the Appropriations Committee for 17 years, and I have never yet made a cut in an appropriation bill that I can remember that I was not accused of wrecking the operations.



I have wrecked more programs, probably, than any Member of Congress, but they are all still running. They are the healthiest wrecked programs that I ever saw. I think if we wrecked a few more of them in that way we would be better off.—Representative J. Vaughn Gary (D.-Va.)

Fanatical Reds

The present Administration does not understand that all genuine Communists are deadly serious in their fanatical desire to destroy the United States. This is so whether they are Russian Communists or Chinese Communists or Yugoslav Communists. One does not appease a rattlesnake by inviting him into his house.—Representative Louis C. Wyman (R.-N.H.)

Bureaucratic Growth

The most difficult thing for me as well as a lot of other people is to reconcile the fact that here we are mechanizing almost every agency of the government with this automation machinery that costs millions of dollars, and they tell us in our hearings that it will relieve a lot of labor, that they will not need as many employees. Then we learn that after we have bought all this machinery they constantly ask for more employees.—Representative Ben F. Jensen (R.-Iowa)



Frontier Promises

The only record the New Frontier seems sure of breaking is the most promises with the least performance.—Representative William B. Widnall (R.-N.J.)

Pork or Principle?

The vote on the public works bill was very clearly one on a question of pork or principle. Every Congressman in the House had something in his district involved in that bill, in all probability; indeed, I did. And I shall go back to my people and tell them that the national interests are such that they transcend what might be the provincial interests of my community, because we have a serious problem of balance of payments, of gold flow, of deficit financing . . .



Let anyone on the Democratic side deny that the vote was not placed on . . . a low level by this Administration. Each one of us was contacted and in one way or another appealed to in his local interest and the desire of a Congressman to get reelected, on the assumption that if he voted for a project in his district, whether it was justified or not or whether it was in context with the national interest, that it would help him.—Representative Thomas B. Curtis (R.-Mo.)

Using Guerrillas

In Vietnam it is all right for us to actively help the guerrillas, but different rules seem to apply in Cuba.—Representative David T. Martin (R.-Neb.)

Let Your Editor Know

Newspaper editors are glad to know the preferences of their readers. Your recommendations and those of your friends may cause your editor to choose a conservative columnist rather than a liberal the next time he makes a change. The syndicated columnists whose writings appear in this week's issue are:

Morrie Ryskind
Victor Riesel
Allen-Scott Report

Holmes Alexander
John Chamberlain

The Passing of an Unusual Industrialist

The death of Joseph N. Pew, Jr., has drawn numerous expressions of mourning on Capitol Hill. For many conservatives in Congress, on both sides of the aisle, "Joe" as he wanted to be called, was not simply "Pew of Sun Oil", a "fat cat", but quite a different sort of big businessman.



The wiser ones on Capitol Hill came to know that. Hence they never glibly classified him as "Big Business". For they knew he differed with other magnates of his stature on many things; not the least was his opposition to cartels and price-fixing. He believed in the system of free private competition for his own industry as well as for all other industries.

He comprehended what was at stake in the national struggle and in the world conflict and he was anxious and ready to help those furthering the conservative side. He helped with money. He gave valuable assistance, also, with suggestions on "how to do it." For he was very much a "political action" man.

People on Capitol Hill remember him as a rather rare ex-

ample among businessmen in having acquired familiarity with the intricacies of politics. He could talk the language of the pros and they found him a very different kind of "fat cat". It would be hard to find a pro who has made a regular "contract" with Joe; for Joe did not ask for anything for his firm, his industry, his family, himself or any of his friends. Under the GOP administration, no pro even suggested putting Joe on one of those honorific commissions so often used as "pay-offs"; he wanted nothing of that sort. And key GOP Senators knew Joe desired no public office, no ambassadorship for himself or his friends.

Despite his close connection with the State of Pennsylvania and the GOP, he was by no means a "Black Republican", as critics alleged. Many Democrats who were conservative could testify to that. Actually, he had an abiding faith in and desire to maintain the two party system; he did more than talk about it. Those in politics who knew him well believe that this was the guiding design and philosophy of his many years in political action. That was what he wanted most from politics. Or, as the pros would say—that was his payoff.

HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen

The Declaration of Independence begins: "When in the course of HUMAN EVENTS . . ."

In reporting the news, HUMAN EVENTS aims for accurate presentation of the facts. It interprets events from the viewpoint of the Founding Fathers, who believed in limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise and individual freedom. We believe those principles will preserve freedom in America.

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FROM OUR READERS

ALEX P. SULLIVAN, Savannah, Ga. "I wish to congratulate you and all those of your organization who have worked so hard in meeting and overcoming the many problems you have had to encounter in putting over the new expanded *Human Events*."

JESSE HELMS, Vice President WRAL-TV, Raleigh, N. C. "The new *Human Events* will benefit the cause for which *Human Events* has always fought with such incredible vigor. I hope that additional hundreds of thousands of Americans will be able to read and benefit from the important material available in *Human Events*. All Americans who value their freedom would be well advised to subscribe."



Congressman JAMES F. BATTIN (R-Mont.) "I have your new expanded *Human Events*. Well done. You have done a good job of presenting both sides of the issue in the past and I am sure with the new expanded format your subscribers will receive an even better exposure to those things that are happening here in Washington. Keep up the good work."

Congressman JOHN J. RHODES (R-Ariz.) "I wish to congratulate *Human Events* on the new format. It is certainly most attractive, and should provide an even more effective medium for disseminating the conservative point of view. As always, my best wishes to *Human Events* in your very important work."



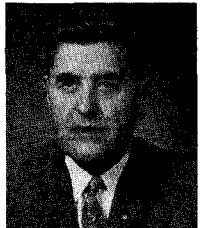
Congressman BEN F. JENSEN (R-Iowa) "The contents of your publication suits me so entirely that it is of small moment to me what format you choose for introducing those timely and cogent observations. I had gotten used to the familiar size and face of your other sheet, but I have no doubt that it will be no time at all before your newer and more imposing size will crowd out all recollection of your earlier efforts. However, as I indicated above, the important thing is to keep putting out the word, whether its on your new form or on papyrus!"

ADM. BEN MOREELL, Ret., Washington, D. C. "I read the first issue of the new expanded *Human Events* from cover to cover. I think it is very good and I hope it will be a huge success. I sent in my renewal several days ago."



REVEREND J.B. CAROL, O.F.M., Saint Bonaventure Monastery, Paterson, N.J. "I wouldn't miss a single issue for anything in this world. Congratulations on the new format. I think it looks wonderful. May this be the trick needed to multiply your readers by leaps and bounds."

Congressman CLIFFORD G. MCINTIRE (R-Maine) "I wish to compliment you and your associates at *Human Events* on the new expanded publication and revised format. I am certain that in its new form it will attract even greater interest than it has in the past. *Human Events* is in the forefront of a great battle to preserve and strengthen the basic principles and philosophy that have made our country great. I commend you for the great effort you are putting forth to inform America that the preservation of these principles does not come through default, but only through vigilance and determined opposition to all things contrary."



DEAN CLARENCE MANION, South Bend, Ind. "I like the new and expanded *Human Events*. It is apparent that in its compact format it is going to be even more useful and informative than before."

Congresswoman KATHARINE ST. GEORGE (R-N.Y.) "I have watched *Human Events* grow, ever since I came to Washington seventeen years ago. In fact, since that day I have never missed an issue. I think the new format is excellent, makes for easier reading, and is a proof of how this great newsletter has grown into a great newspaper."

REV. IRVING E. HOWARD, Assistant Editor, *Christian Economics*, New York, N. Y. "*Human Events* has always been my favorite libertarian publication and the new newspaper format makes it a more complete source of authoritative information in a world of 'managed news.'"



CHARLES M. MUENCH, Allen Fabric Mills, New York, N. Y. "I have just finished reading the new *Human Events*. As usual, its articles are very superior but I am accustomed to this having been a subscriber for a number of years. Regardless of what form *Human Events* takes, it is placed so high in my regard that I would never stop reading it."

Congressman BOB WILSON (R-Calif.), "Busy schedule or not, I make it a habit to look at every issue of *Human Events*. I have a growing respect for your continuing efforts to promote conservatism, particularly because it is based on facts and clear reporting. Now you are enlarging your service and plan to add many special features without a compromise of your basic philosophy."



FREDERICK EISSLER, Drexel Hill, Pa. "The new format of *Human Events* is most impressive. The type, clear and open, the grade of paper itself, the general arrangement, the high quality of the material so vividly presented—all make for easy, quick, and above all, reflective reading. Your magazine will go far, especially when it hits the newsstands and attracts good advertising. May your efforts for freedom, truth and love of country soon put you and all of us in the New Front Tier of Liberty."

Congressman EDWARD J. GURNEY (R-Fla.) "Congratulations on the new expanded *Human Events*. The country needs a good strong conservative voice which I regard *Human Events* to be. I hope that your new and larger format will reach an ever increasing reader audience."



W. HARNISCHFEGGER, Chairman of the Board, Harnischfeger, Milwaukee, Wisc. "I have looked at the first issue of the new expanded *Human Events* carefully and am pleased to note that *Human Events* is endeavoring to expand their circulation. *Human Events* is performing an important service in this area. The legislation which is being passed these days plus the excessive spending programs have very serious implications on our economy. The only way this can be changed is by informed public opinion and getting the average American citizen to devote more time to government and electing the proper people."



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• Capitol Hill's warning on the steel price furor: JFK's reversal of form from his tantrum against the steel industry a year ago and his apparent willingness to let the market decide steel prices does not indicate a Kennedy shift toward conservatism. The compelling motive behind JFK's present inaction is his desire for a good business climate in '64 to ensure his re-election.



KENNEDY

• The Draft-Goldwater drive has attained such momentum that some supporters have already started talking of a "dream ticket": Goldwater of Arizona, with Representative William E. Miller of New York (now GOP National Chairman) as his running mate.

• Governor Rockefeller left a big gap in his new "conservative" image when he met with congressmen during his recent Washington visit. A very hot topic among them is cutting foreign aid. When Representative H. R. Gross (R-Iowa) asked the Governor how much does he think such aid should be cut, Rockefeller "ducked," said he just didn't know enough about it to answer.



GROSS

• Senate Democratic Leader Mansfield is reported worried about the election upset in Great Falls, Montana, the largest city in the state. Long a Democratic stronghold, voters unseated the Democratic mayor, elected a Republican in his place and snowed under a Democratic-backed \$1.25-million construction program. Mansfield—up for re-election next year—now shows himself very sensitive to GOP attacks on Kennedy wild spending.

• Senators disenchanted with the way Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara runs the Pentagon are becoming more dubious than ever about his total reliance upon cost computers to determine America's defense weapons. These lawmakers have recently been told by Michigan automotive businessmen that the Ford Motor Company built the Edsel only after "clearing the decision" with Ford's own cost computers. How much McNamara had to do with the Edsel—the biggest flop in auto history—is still a subject of intense interest on the Hill.



MC NAMARA

• De Gaulle, at his conference with Dean Rusk, did not reply favorably to the US Secretary of State's suggestion that France cooperate with Great Britain. After the conference, the French President reportedly remained convinced the Kennedy regime is aiming straight at co-existence with the Communists. De Gaulle feels that Rusk's visit was simply the first in a series of approaches by the US designed to persuade France not to oppose our plan to sell West Germany down the river by a "compromise" on Berlin.

• Prominent Florida Democrat Paul G. Rogers has again proposed that a joint Senate-House watchdog committee be created to check on the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency. Rogers is alarmed at testimony by Pentagon intelligence chiefs—recently released by the House—which revealed that the CIA photographed the wrong (eastern) end of Cuba last autumn, despite solid evidence the Soviet missile buildup was at the western end.



ROGERS

'Defeat These 13'

The argument raging in Capitol cloakrooms is not whether the Kennedy Administration is in hot water, but just how hot is the water.

The temperature of this discussion has risen to a high reading in the last 72 hours—following congressional perusal of some revelations by the New York Times about a new development in the normally savvy Democratic National Committee.

The Times reports that the crowd running Kennedy's party has plans to purge a large number of Democratic congressmen—at least 13 in number—(see box below) who have failed to vote along the lines laid down by the leftwing directors of Democratic national policy. These members are variously described as "too conservative" or "too independent" to cast their ballots for JFK's favorite bills.

The purge is to be accomplished by backing—with money, manpower (AFL-CIO's COPE machine) and influence—liberal challengers to these Democratic incumbent Representatives. The National Committee feels the incumbents can't complain if, in the primary, the Committee supports challengers "more sympathetic to the party."

Veteran observers in Washington, including the New York Times' Arthur Krock, see in this course a reversion to something Franklin D. Roosevelt tried exactly 25 years ago. In that year, FDR—smarting under various failures of his New Deal—attempted to break a long-time taboo against party purges by seeking to defeat in the primaries such prominent and comparatively conservative Democrats as Senators Walter George of Georgia and Millard Tydings of Maryland, as well as other members of Congress.

He failed—with one exception—and the bitter consequences to his prestige and to the unity of his party have ever since been a warning to any president, Democratic or Republican, not to repeat this Rooseveltian error. Republicans recall that in the 1938 elections the GOP picked up more seats in both the Senate and the House than in any other election in this century.

Human Events phoned former Democratic Chairman James A. Farley (known as the politico who "made" FDR in 1932) to get his verdict on Roosevelt's blunder. He told us: "I refused to take any part whatsoever in the Roosevelt attempt to purge Democratic candidates for nomination in the 1938 elections. I sought strongly to dissuade the President from his course. I think this was one of the most serious mistakes FDR made in his career in the Presidential office—that and his fight to pack the Supreme Court."

The bad political fall-out of the 1938 Roosevelt bomb caused damage in too many instances to summarize briefly. One illustration suffices.



The one member of Congress FDR succeeded in knocking out of office by his purge was Representative John O'Connor of New York; Chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee. (Ed "Paving-Blocks" Flynn was the local boss who did the hatchet job on O'Connor for FDR—not Jim Farley, who fought the purge.) The Democrats unseated O'Connor and replaced him with "one who would go along." But so serious was the party split because of the purge that in the next election in that normally Democratic congressional district a Republican, William T. Pheiffer, won the seat.

Old pros, both GOP and Democratic (mostly those whose advice is overruled by "punks" at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue) observe that the cream of the jest is that the zealots for liberalism have chosen as their trial area the South, now in its biggest ferment in a century, with Republicans generally accorded their best chance in history to pick up seats.

I. Lee Potter, sage director of the Southern division of the GOP National Committee, boomed: "Southern voters will not tolerate the rich and mighty Kennedys dictating their nominees for any office."

Representative William Jennings Bryan Dorn (D-S.C.), outstanding conservative, declared: "It is

utterly incredible that some little Caesars in Washington would openly and boldly threaten money, manpower and influence to oppose me in a South Carolina Democratic primary in John C. Calhoun's old congressional district. It will be a pleasure to run for re-election against any candidate they might select. . . .

"This is not the first time I have been placed on a blacklist by sinister forces outside South Carolina."

And Representative Joe D. Waggoner, Jr., of Louisiana said: "The presence of my name on a so-called White House 'purge list' because I have not rubber-stamped their all-too-liberal program of legislation does not alter my thinking in any manner."

Southern Conservative Democrats Marked for Purge by National Party Leaders:

TEXAS—7th, John Dowdy, Athens; 15th, Joe M. Kilgore, McCallen; 17th, Omar Bureson, Anson.

LOUISIANA—4th, Joe D. Waggoner, Jr., Plain Dealing.

MISSISSIPPI—5th, Arthur Winstead, Philadelphia.

FLORIDA—5th, Paul G. Rogers, West Palm Beach; 7th, James A. Haley, Sarasota.

TENNESSEE—9th, Clifford Davis, Memphis.

GEORGIA—7th, John W. Davis, Summerville.

SOUTH CAROLINA—2nd, Albert W. Watson, Columbia; 3rd, W. J. Bryan Dorn, Greenwood.

NORTH CAROLINA—10th, Basil L. Whitener, Gastonia.

VIRGINIA—7th, John O. Marsh, Jr., Strasburg.

The US-Cuban Exile Issue

According to reliable Cuban sources checked out for accuracy by American newsmen in Miami, the Administration's dispute with the Cuban Revolutionary Council—which has now erupted into public view—began in early April. (The Council is recognized by the US as the responsible spokesman for the exiles.)

These sources, whose information has been partially corroborated by State Department officials, say that Miro Cardona, head of the Council, flew to Washington, D.C., in early April to find out the official US policy on Cuba. On April 2, Cardona met with Robert Hurwitch, the State Department's deputy assistant for the Cuban Task Force; the following day he met with Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

Both Hurwitch and Kennedy confirmed what many exiles have believed all along: that the US has absolutely no plan to oppose Castro's rule of Cuba. With surprising gumption, Cardona, who has always been considered weak-kneed, told off both Hurwitch and Kennedy.

In hot Latin anger, he flew back to Miami and dispatched to the State Department a 24-page letter of resignation. Laden with political dynamite, the letter detailed the New Frontier's betrayal of the exiles. When Hurwitch got wind of the letter, he made a hurried trip to Miami to get Cardona to suppress it.

As Cuban sources describe the scene, Hurwitch spent six hours with Cardona on April 9, alternately begging and threatening him not to reveal the letter's contents.

At one point, reportedly, Hurwitch threatened to deport Cardona. This the State Department denies.

The Department's action against Cardona—who has never before been popular among the exiles—has rallied the Cubans to his side, despite his resignation from the Council last week.

Who will lead the Council now is anybody's guess, but the State Department representative in Miami, John H. Crimmins, has already let it be known the New Frontier is grooming a more co-operative replacement for Cardona: Manola Ray. Leftwinger Ray, according to responsible exile sources, believes in the slogan "Fidelism without Fidel."

Hot Line—or Negotiations?

That "hot line" between the White House and the Kremlin—sold to the American people as a way to avert accidental war—may actually turn out to be a way for President Kennedy to carry on secret negotiations with Chairman Khrushchev. There is already a strong belief—held by diplomats at home and abroad—that JFK in exchanging letters, still unpublished, with Khrushchev during the Cuban crisis was actually negotiating covert deals with the Soviet leader.

What gives substance to the belief that JFK's secret communications with Khrushchev—whether by letter or a "hot line" telegraph system—may be a cover for actual negotiations is an amazing document guiding the National Security Council.

This policy paper was prepared last year under the direct supervision of McGeorge Bundy, special foreign policy adviser to the President, and Dr. Walt W. Rostow, head of the State Department's Policy Planning Council. According to a recent Allen-Scott column, this now famous document contains these words:

"We should welcome . . . partial accommodations . . . with the USSR. We should seek to develop the basis for these agreements by further expanded contacts and exchanges between President Kennedy and the top Soviet leadership which would—unlike formal summit meetings—be viewed by the public as a form of communications, while actually involving negotiations" (emphasis added).



Happenings in Rome

Dispatch from Rome: Embassy Row notes a succession of rumors that President Kennedy will meet with Khrushchev in the Holy City during JFK's scheduled visit in June.

Reporters say that they find it impossible to get either any official confirmation or denial of these stories. Their sources usually add that it would be contrary to all tenets of protocol for two heads of state to be the guests of the Italian nation at the same time. Nevertheless, the reporters' sources say this is a topsy-turvy world in which many things unthinkable in the past could happen.

These rumors are being discussed against a background of (1) the current Italian government's "opening to the Left" policy, which remains to be tested at the coming general election; and (2) the recent Papal Encyclical *Pacem in Terris* which has brought praise from liberals and other leftists (including, AP reports, even Communists) and has become a controversial matter.

The March 23 *Human Events* reprinted from the Washington *Evening Star* a story by Constantine Brown which reported likely prospects of a meeting between the Pope and Khrushchev in June.)

Citizens for Goldwater

A committee called Citizens for Goldwater, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, has started a campaign to get one million signatures on petitions asking the GOP to nominate Senator Barry Goldwater for President. John B. McClatchy is chairman, Blaine W. Scott III, vice chairman, and Polly A. Yarnall, executive secretary. It has received requests for 23,000 petition blanks from most of the 50 states.

The Nike-Zeus Debate

The startling news which has leaked from the recent secret Senate session—the first held in 20 years—is that the Soviets have begun to deploy an anti-missile defense system in Russia. This was the urgent message Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.), who called for the session, had for his fellow Senators.

Similar to America's own Nike-Zeus program (which is only in the development stages) this Soviet system, already deployed in Leningrad, has a present capability of knocking down Polaris missiles, IRBM's and, under optimum conditions, ICBM's (intercontinental missiles).

It is conceded by virtually every military expert, and even the liberal, pacifist element of the scientific community, that the country which first develops, deploys and perfects an effective anti-missile defense system may very well win the cold war.

With this dire warning in mind, Thurmond, an Army Reserve Major General, called the secret

session to spur his fellow Senators into passing an authorization bill for full production and deployment of our own Nike-Zeus system.

Reports to the contrary, the Senators were highly impressed with Thurmond's case for early deployment of the Zeus. The South Carolinian's case was bolstered when he introduced the Kent report, a Defense Department document claiming a deployed Zeus system would actually save 30 million lives and one-third of America's industrial capacity in case of war.

When he finished speaking, Thurmond received an ovation. More than half the Senate personally congratulated him. A similar speech he gave earlier had persuaded the Senate Armed Services Committee—over the objections of its powerful chairman, Richard Russell (D.-Ga.)—to authorize funds for the Zeus deployment. It was the first time in recent memory that Russell had been beaten in his own committee.

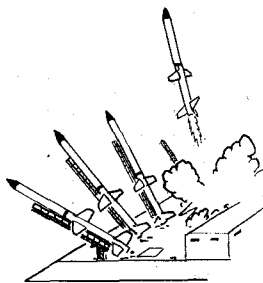
Why, then, did the full Senate fail to pass the authorization? There were a number of reasons, not the least of which was Russell, himself. His prestige at stake, the committee chairman—with White House aid—mobilized a concerted effort to defeat the bill. Some Republicans voted against the authorization because they felt Defense Secretary Robert McNamara had no intention of spending the money anyway.

An argument can be made, suggest some Nike-Zeus proponents, against immediate production and deployment of the Zeus, since it still must be perfected. But most people—even many Senators—do not realize that Thurmond's pressure upon his colleagues and the Administration to deploy an anti-missile system now stems from the South Carolinian's fear the New Frontier has no desire to deploy an anti-missile defense system at all.

A high military source substantiates this thesis. He says that Dr. Jerome Wiesner, the President's chief scientific adviser, has actually determined the Administration's present policy of blocking its deployment.

This same source says Defense Secretary McNamara "agonized" over the decision to kill the Zeus' production, but bowed to Wiesner's advice. There is, moreover, no doubt that Wiesner, a powerful, influential adviser on disarmament, is personally against US development of an anti-missile defense system. At the now famous Pugwash disarmament conference in Moscow in the fall of 1960, Wiesner, in a November 29 speech, came out against its development:

Said Wiesner: "... a missile deterrent system would be unbalanced by the development of a highly effective anti-missile defense system and if it appears possible to develop one, the [disarmament] agreements should explicitly prohibit the development and deployment of such systems" (emphasis added).



Calif: Anti-Rafferty Campaign

Democratic attempts to knife California's popular State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Maxwell Rafferty, have appeared with disconcerting frequency in recent weeks. The chief reason, say political pros, stems from Rafferty's still-growing popularity, which has thrown a scare into liberal Democrats.

These Democrats feel Rafferty—a strong conservative—might catapult himself into a higher state office in the near future and provide the spark for a GOP drive that could sweep the Democrats from power. Hence, the concerted campaign to damage him politically.

In the forefront of this attack is Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown. Brown recently threw a roadblock into Rafferty's plans to change California's school system when he reappointed Thomas Braden to the state board of education. Braden, who opposed Rafferty's election last November, now is in a position to block his reforms.

Another strategic move to hamstring Rafferty was taken by Jesse "Big Daddy" Unruh, powerful speaker of the California State Assembly. Unruh, a massive 250 pounder who rules the Assembly with an iron fist, recently helped kill a section of a Democratic-sponsored bill which would have broadened Rafferty's authority.

Under a section of this bill—a measure designed to help educate children with indigent parents—Rafferty would have been allowed to appoint a consultant to direct the program. When the bill came over to the Assembly from the Senate, however, Unruh got this section scrapped. The Legislature then passed the bill in its amended form.

NOT MERELY GOSSIP



• In a recent column in the left-wing New York Post, liberal columnist William V. Shannon surprised readers by levelling a sharp attack on JFK's policy of clamping down on Cuban exile activities against Castro. Shannon said the government's attempt to block exile efforts to free Cuba "brings to a close a cycle of defeat . . . Everything has now been surrendered [by the New Frontier], including honor . . ."

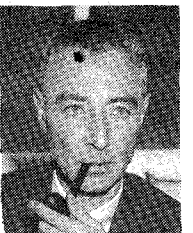
• Republicans remark there was only one good provision in the recently House-passed public works supplemental appropriations bill: Glenard P. Lipscomb (R.-Calif.) pushed through an amendment which cut \$65,000 for the International Secretariat on Middle Level Manpower, set up to coordinate various nation's peace corps programs. The Secretariat—never authorized by Congress—is headed by Richard N. Goodwin, who followed a "soft-on-communism" line when he was the President's special assistant on inter-American affairs.



LIPSCOMB

• A big mass magazine is said to be readying an illustrated, sensational expose of crime in the District of Columbia—robbing, muggings, rape and murder, not to mention racial frictions. One report says it has been delayed—by local business pressure—until after the annual spring tourist rush to Washington.

• Following the announcement he had received the Atomic Energy Commission's Fermi Award, nuclear physicist Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer—who opposed US development of the H-bomb—harked back to old form. The ex-fellow traveler strongly indicated the US should not develop the neutron bomb, claiming that because it wouldn't destroy property it would slow down the "peace race" by making war more tolerable. He also called for reducing government security measures.



OPPENHEIMER

• Political fears about '64 may alter the Administration's attitude toward problems of the railroads. Support of the well-organized rail unions looms as more and more necessary to the Democratic ticket. This consideration may soften JFK's handling of the expected rail strike, may cause brother Bobby to fight various union-opposed railroad mergers.

• That lively Chicago mayoralty election: Representative Edward J. Derwinski (R.-Ill.) demands Congress investigate Kennedy's trip to the Windy City just ten days before the balloting. Ostensibly JFK journeyed there to open an airport; actually he went to exploit the dedication ceremonies on behalf of the Democratic ticket (the airport, in fact, had been in operation since 1955). Derwinski demands the Democratic party pay the expenses of this Presidential trip.



DERWINSKI

• DAR President Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan in thanking JFK last week for a letter of greetings to the DAR convention (in which he mentioned "racial prejudice") came right back at him and told him that the DAR does not have and never has taken a stand on integration or segregation. But, "lest there be a misapprehension," Mrs. Duncan said, the DAR does stand for states rights "as set forth in the Constitution."

(Reprints of this article are available. See page 63.)

There is perhaps no figure in public life today who excites less animosity or commands more esteem than Senator Barry Goldwater. His nearly two complete terms in office have represented 12 years of uncompromising fidelity to the Constitution and to traditional Republican principles.

Goldwater has supplied his party with most of the moral and intellectual leadership that it has enjoyed since the passing of Robert Taft; he has become the symbol in fact of whatever independence of judgment Congress itself has shown in the last few years. His opposition has never sprung from narrow partisanship, but from carefully thought out conviction; time after time he has stated his views with sublime disregard for the political consequences to himself.

He is one of the mere handful in Congress today who still believes, with Burke, that a representative owes his constituents "not his industry alone, but his judgment", and that "he betrays instead of serving you if he sacrifices it to your opinion."

Goldwater has demonstrated, during his rise from obscurity, that he is able to cope with the imperatives of leadership and power. This was fully recognized as early as 1960, for had the delegates at the Republican National Convention been free to vote their preferences, observers say, he would have been nominated for President.

Even before the last fragmentary returns had been recorded and the Republican standard bearer had conceded the 1960 election, it was obvious that the great bulk of Republican sentiment had overwhelmingly settled upon Senator Goldwater as its spokesman in the critical years ahead.

Offers a Positive Program for Victory

What American has a better right than Goldwater to lay down the broad lines for a Republican comeback? He has never faltered in his Americanism. He has no black marks against him. He has offered a positive philosophy—a positive program for victory.

Who else has been as busy reminding American audiences that a diminution of individual liberty invariably follows centralization of control; that modern problems can be solved by the application of tested principles; that the real "conservation" problem today is one of conserving the tradition of limited central government which we inherited from the Founding Fathers?

It can honestly be said that Senator Goldwater has done nothing himself to inspire or encourage the many honest manifestations of support for his candidacy in 1964 which he is finding exceedingly difficult to ignore. However, he has long known that he would have to cross this bridge some time and it appears it is here.

Certainly the high-toned and conservative position occupied by Senator Goldwater entitles him to the highest confidence and consideration of his countrymen of whatever political opinion. He has fought bravely for a check on Soviet international expansion and the maintenance of domestic freedom. He knows what are the springs of a vital society and recognizes that states have a right to act or not to act as they see fit in the areas reserved to them; that fundamentally, the states are not obliged to conform to federal standards of behavior. And he lays it on the line about freedom—without freedom, nothing of what we call civilization is worth preserving.

Senator Goldwater may have his deficiencies, but he has the virtue of consistency in his comprehension of the nature and aims of the Soviet threat and the effect of strategic



BARRY GOLDWATER

Champion of Freedom

counter movements to combat Soviet ambitions:

"I am convinced that Laos is the key dominion in the [Asiatic] pile which, if removed, will result eventually in the crumbling of the pile. The loss of Southeast Asia would sever the economic lifelines of Europe and the United States. With Southeast Asia in their hands, the Chinese Communists could gain enough rice and foodstocks to feed their starving people and thereby strengthen their rule on the China Mainland. We can retain Laos in the free world and without recourse to a nuclear holocaust. *Russian is unlikely to risk over Laos the destruction of what has taken her over 40 years to build. Russia still counts on subversion, the slow but steady progress in one country after another, and on the steady erosion of the Free World's will power to achieve ultimate victory.*"

A good candidate must grasp the Communist mettle firmly; he must be willing to take a stand in favor of resolute action instead of a hopeless status quo. Goldwater has resolutely called for a total blockade of Cuba and active military assistance to OAS as well as anti-Castro Cuban forces. He believes it is the duty of the United States to oppose the spread of communism by diplomacy where possible, by limited military aid and advice where necessary. And if it should involve us in World War III, we may be sure that the debacle has all along been part of Khrushchev's will for the world. As a man of superior military intelligence, Goldwater knows that all policies entail risks—but the policy of no-policy is just as dangerous as anything else we may elect to try.

Goldwater thoroughly understands the dangers of disarmament:

"I would remind you that the conditions in the 1920's were far more conducive to disarmament among nations than they are today when international communism is pushing a relentless, never-ending drive to bury us and dominate the entire world. The realities of the situation are plain enough today; the Communists are arming to the teeth while using disarmament as a primary propaganda device. They have shown absolutely no disposition to negotiate in good faith and they have shown every tendency toward duplicity, dishonesty and contentiousness.

"I believe our long delay in resuming nuclear testing constituted a move

"I have little interest in streamlining government or making it more efficient, for I mean to reduce its size. I do not undertake to promote welfare, for I propose to extend freedom. My aim is not to pass laws, but to repeal them. It is not to inaugurate new programs, but to cancel old ones that do violence to the Constitution . . . or that impose on the people an unwarranted financial burden."

in the direction of unilateral disarmament. I believe there is grave danger for the United States in the official devotion to the development of policies which we hope may lead to disarmament. *It is abundantly clear that we are never going to please the Communists until we have surrendered completely.* Unilateral action in the area of disarmament will not open the way for reciprocity by the Russians. It will merely increase their arrogance and their appetite for world domination!"

He does not believe it to be the national interest to tie our foreign policy inextricably to that of the United Nations. He believes the UN should be given no powers of coercion over its individual members; that its intervention in Katanga has proved its failure as a preventer of aggression; that it is futile and dangerous to try to use it as a military alliance for war, but that instead we should make alliances of the free world outside the UN to combat the aggressions of the Communist world.

Understands Dangers of Fiscal Rockiness

Senator Goldwater may not have the profound knowledge, the grasp of economic history and monetary policy of a von Mises, but he does know what the government's reckless monetary policies have done and are doing to every workingman and businessman—to every citizen and his futile plans for a tomorrow that is fogged by fear.

He properly understands that the tax views of the President and his economic advisers are the typical response of a political administration bent on amassing power and holding on to it once it has been won. Every appetite must be indulged, and every day brings new functions or expansion of old ones.

Here, Goldwater gets down to the very puritan heart of our fiscal and unemployment dilemma:

"It is extremely important for us to understand that the more money the government pumps into non-capital ventures—ventures which cost a lot but do not create growth—the more it takes away from our private economic system. And the cost of this is always counted in terms of lower production and fewer jobs.

"The enormous economic and political power now concentrated in the hands of union leaders gravely compromises the freedom of millions of individual workers who are able to register a dissent against the practice

of union leaders only at the risk of losing their jobs . . . Let us henceforth make war on all monopolies—whether corporate or union. The enemy of freedom is unrestrained power, and the champions of freedom will fight against the concentration of power wherever they find it . . . if we are to prevent unions from winning their demands by blackmailing the American people, we must repeal these special privileges and penalize illegal violence."

Takes Hard Look At Unchecked Union Power

Senator Goldwater has taken a hard look at this alarming growth of unchecked labor union power. His Labor-Management Reform Act of 1963 introduced in the present Congress is an honest attempt to rectify the pyramiding injustices of the past 30 years in this field. It is a symbol of the kind of leadership we have come to expect of him; he has led while others have been content to "ride it out" and wait—as if the Congress were a popularity contest.

His views on education reflect a knowledge of the problem in this field second to none. Senator Goldwater denies emphatically that mammoth federal intervention is required in the field of education:

"I am convinced that the principal roadblock to the establishment of federal encroachments upon our local educational processes has been thrown up by the citizens of our country, primarily the parents and taxpayers who—since World War II—year after year, have taxed themselves in ever-increasing amounts to maintain the finest system of public education in the world. Because of the sacrifices shouldered by the American people, they are fully cognizant that the continuing bleat of federal intruders—that only a massive infusion of money from Washington can supply our schoolchildren with the teachers, books and buildings necessary to offer them the best education possible—is nothing more than a sham and a fiction.

"Our people are aware that what they are told can now only be done by federal aid, they have been doing each and every year since 1946, so that in 1963 the problem of adequate classrooms and better teacher salaries have all but disappeared, not as a result of running hat in hand to the federal government in Washington, but by the application of hard work, perseverance and initiative in the pioneer spirit by the citizens at the state, local and community level."

Senator Goldwater knows history well. He knows what rotted Rome can rot the United States. If our conservative instincts are to serve us, let us remember that the benefits of law, government, common good, justice and freedom cannot be attained if we stray too far from the empirical political realities like those which Senator Goldwater so clearly perceives.

Goldwater's is one voice, but it has sung out above the American political chorus time and time again. The American public is now presented with a choice of one who represents or defends their libertarian tradition. His ideals are crystallized in St. Paul's injunction: "Test all things, hold fast to that which is good." He embodies in his theories and actions a true concern for the "Forgotten American":

He doesn't try to lay down any blueprints; he merely says that our destinies cannot safely be allowed to settle in the grubby hands of Washington.

The reputation of Senator Goldwater as a man of candor and his philosophic cast of mind recommend him to popular favor. His intimate acquaintance with originating political causes obtained by long and honorable service in the national councils, his incorruptible integrity, his conservatism and devotion to the Republican cause, point to him as the fitting bearer of his party's standard in 1964.

DATELINE 1984

By FREDERIC NELSON

When George Orwell wrote 1984, his prophetic look into a future distinguished for "Newspeak," "Doublethink" and Doubletalk, he didn't know the half of it, or how soon his predictions would be substantially fulfilled. War has already become "peace," and tyranny is sanctified as democracy. Even the day's events become unrecognizable when liberal columnists and politicians get through with them.

In the Senate on March 19, Senator Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania declared that "the United Nations and the US government, which has consistently supported United Actions in the Congo, have scored a brilliant triumph." If by "brilliant triumph," Senator Joe meant that the UN had managed to drive European capital and European workers out of the Congo, had murdered helpless people and lent prestige to a Communist-oriented leadership of chaotic tribal groups, he might be said to have something like truth on his side. But he wasn't talking about military mayhem, but how "a brave and moderate Congolese, Cyrille Adoula, is leading his country in peace and freedom in the difficult reconstruction and development tasks ahead."



CLARK

Inflation, Economic Chaos Plague the Congo

If it weren't already 1984, Senator Clark would have had to pay at least lip service to the real news from the Congo. Clifford Langford, publisher of the *Bolivar Commercial* at Cleveland, Miss., could have filled the Senator in on post-police-action conditions in that stricken area. Mr. Langford was one of a group of newspapermen who toured Africa to find out what was happening. In Leopoldville, where the brave and moderate Adoula holds court, Mr. Langford was advised at the American Embassy not to get into taxicabs or go out alone in the daytime, or go out at all at night.

"The Congo," Mr. Langford told his readers at home, "is a country that is flying backwards. All the systems that keep an economy operating have broken down . . . Industry is at a standstill. Inflation has ruined the country and the Congo franc is worthless in any other place in the world."

Conceivably these sad consequences of UN marauding may prove to be temporary. War-ravaged Germany managed, by heroic labors and economic sophistication, to regain its place as a viable state. But only a 1984-directed mind, from which common sense has been "phased out," would attribute West Germany's recovery to the activities of the Allied bombers and military invaders! The kind of people needed to work a recovery miracle in the Congo are the "mercenaries" and European "exploiters" who have been pushed out of the Congo by the UN under pressure from revolutionary natives. Portugal Angola, where Mr. Langford found the people friendly, the city busy,



OPPENHEIMER

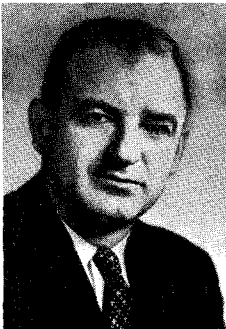
and tensions—racial and political—absent, is under attack by invaders from the Congo and Algeria, now under the thumb of Ben Bella; another, by virtue of news management, "democrat."

And so, as they say in the travel newsreels, let us leave the happy and prosperous rioters of the Congo and travel back to Washington where, on April 6, J. Robert Oppenheimer received the \$50,000 Fermi Award for "any meritorious contribution to the development, use or control of atomic energy." For my part, I don't begrudge Dr. Oppenheimer the money, if he can refrain from giving any of it to left-wing causes. He is certainly a distinguished scientist and, like Admiral Lewis Strauss, I see no inconsistency between permitting him to operate in safe areas and barring him from unsafe areas.

Oppenheimer Readied For 'Rehabilitation'

But 1984 raises its ugly head, unsurprisingly enough, in the New York *Times* account of the award. Said the *Times*: "Particularly within the Kennedy Administration there was a widespread belief that the scientist had been unjustly denigrated and that steps would be taken to correct what was regarded as one of the most glaring injustices of the era of the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin." The report added that "it is hoped that the award eventually will clear way for the granting of a security clearance to Dr. Oppenheimer."

Staying right in there with 1984, the *Times* ran two columns or so of background information, without once making it plain that in 1953 Oppenheimer was a "security risk" and might well have been "phased out" of the atomic field before he actually was. The *Times* story would give young readers of today no idea that Oppenheimer had contributed a liberal portion of his pay to the Communist party; that he had a Communist wife and a Communist mistress; that he had given false statements to security officers regarding his relations with known Communist; that he had advised against production of the H-Bomb when the war was over and Nazi Germany no longer the likely enemy.



MC CARTHY

Cuba Biggest Triumph For 1984 Engineers

In short, the reader, who probably has never heard of the exhaustive testimony on which the Atomic Energy Commission's action against Oppenheimer was based, might imagine that the eminent and fair-minded men who voted to keep him at a distance from the atomic program were minions of McCarthy and victims of pathological "hate." Actually the Commission was gentle with Oppenheimer, refusing to cast aspersions upon his loyalty—although the late Commissioner Murray (a liberalish Democrat, by the way) wanted to do so.

On award Day, it ought to be said, the Good Gray Scientist looked better than some of the assemblage who fawned upon him. "This isn't a day for me to be shooting off my mouth,"

he said.

The biggest triumph of all for the 1984 engineers is Cuba. I doubt if Orwell would have foreseen the day when this powerful country could be maneuvered and managed into accepting, with only peripheral protest, the fact that we are now protecting a Communist advance post within shooting distance of our shores from the minor harrassments of refugees dedicated to restoring freedom to their country.

'Cuban Revolution Irrevocable:' Times

Drew Pearson, who isn't one of my favorite sources but does train with the right people, declares that President Kennedy's attitude on Cuba includes "tacit acceptance to some Russian troops remaining in Cuba." Pearson adds, less plausibly, that the Pentagon "has always been grateful for the fact that Castro's trigger-happy artillery men were not permitted to fire at U-2 planes flying over Cuba!" This, he says, "is attributed directly to Russian troops." The President also, if you are still with Pearson, "credits Khrushchev with making Castro send that quick apology for the MIG's that fired on the merchant ship *Floridian*." Behind all this "is an undeclared government decision not to upset the status quo in Cuba!"

This sounds like complete idiocy—that we should be "grateful" to Castro's Communist bosses for restraining him from doing anything to provoke the USA, until the time comes for the big move! But what other explanation of our policies makes any more sense? The position would appear to be that, while we are protecting Castro from the Cubans, Khrushchev is protecting us from Castro! In 1984-type doublethink, this passes for sound policy.

Anyway it satisfies the New York *Times* which, in one of its sorrier editorials, rebuked Barry Goldwater as "irresponsible" for suggesting a blockade of Communist Cuba. According to the *Times*, it would be "folly" to encourage the Cubans to liberate themselves, thus; possibly provoking a "dangerous reaction from the Soviet Union." All that talk by President Kennedy about how Cuba will be free and what not is out. "The Cuban revolution is a tragic and dangerous event in the island's history; but it exists; it has irrevocably ("irrevocably," that's what the man said!) altered Cuba, and it has set in motion powerful forces within the cold war."

But leave us leave the "powerful forces" to the Communists. "Those who are trying to provoke the Kennedy Administration into drastic measures are doing no good to Cuba or to the United States." Thus the USA contains itself while talking the language of containing the Communists!

Morse Calls Refugees 'Real Enemies' to U.S.

Already it is not the Communists who are our enemies, but the anti-Castro and anti-Communist refugees. Senator Wayne Morse tells them off in a brisk speech urging them to remember that it is not for them to make American foreign policy and that they "are not in the United States with any rights, legally or morally, to use the territory of the United States for activities aimed at implicating American foreign policy in situations that might well lead to war"—or, more plausibly, to a Soviet retreat from this hemisphere, which we are supposed to want.

Besides the refugee nuisance, there

is the Goldwater-Keating nuisance which, according to 1984 logic, is tossing away the great "victory" of the missile withdrawal. It takes a bit of doing to figure this one, but Philip L. Graham, publisher of the Washington *Post et al* rose to the task. It seems that "by refusing to bring Castro down by the brute force of Yankee arms, Mr. Kennedy has restored faith in the maturity and sense of partnership with South America now infusing US policy." This victory, according to Mr. Graham, is "being recklessly squandered by the partisan brawling over Cuba."

In building his argument, Mr. Graham comes out with the most remarkable 1984-ism I have encountered yet. Castro, it appears, "occupies the place of Syngman Rhee or Diem—an unpopular leader propped by massive support of a major power . . . The responsibility for the final downfall of Castro lies with the people of Cuba." They, with tactics "imitative of Mao Tse-tung and Ho Chi Minh" are "poised to fight the only kind of 'war of liberation' that the free world can countenance."

It sounds like a war of liberation that is unlikely to liberate anybody—especially since we are determined to clap into jail any Cubans who might like to enlist in it!



MAO

The trouble is that, when you are living in the Orwellian Age, men who attempt to suggest that there is something screwy about it run the risk of being brushed aside as nuts. In the Kingdom of the Blind, the man with 20/20 vision is under a serious handicap. Thus I confess I haven't observed any serious dissent from the view that it is "irresponsible" to take the Soviet occupation seriously. Few complain of the effort to associate them with some mythical war-mongers who demand immediate invasion of Cuba.

Inaction on Cuba Called 'Understanding'

Mr. Graham insists that the real Cuban revolution must not be given "the sort of support that would make them American satellites," because the revolution is one "which will never be understood by CIA officers who ask for promises about the future rate of the King Ranch or other US investments in Cuba." A pre-1984 mind would entertain the possibility that the restoration of freedom to Cuba might not be inconsistent with a responsible attitude toward US property there, and in any case that such matters can be settled later, when the Communist base at our doorstep has been phased out. But I suppose that is negative thinking.

All in all, I enjoyed 1984 more when it was fiction!

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Frederic Nelson, a frequent contributor to *Human Events*, retired in 1961 as chief editorial writer for the *Saturday Evening Post*. A 1916 graduate of Harvard, he was an editorial writer for the *Baltimore Sun* from 1929 to 1942, the year he joined the *Saturday Evening Post* as an associate editor. He was the *Sun's* London correspondent in 1931-32. He is a 1951 winner of the Freedoms Foundation Award for editorial writing.



R FOR POLITICAL ACTION IN THE

By THOMAS S. WINTER

(Reprints of this article are available. See page 63.)

As one who believes that no refinement in learned discussion can take the place of conduct—that the measure of a man's virtue, spiritual or political, is the sacrifice he will make in order to live up to his principles—Justin Fleischmann, a Palatine, Illinois, physician of tremendous vitality and profound insight believes just as strongly that when a populace becomes indifferent to its freedom, it begins to lose it.

At the peak of the Kennedy Medicare blitz last year, a performance undistinguished for candor and dignity, Dr. Fleischmann observed with considerable alarm this demagogic attempt at mass bribery. To Dr. Fleischmann, this mad scramble of pressure groups for special privilege and the accompanying state intervention into the physician-patient relationship was a hauntingly familiar echo of what he experienced both as a citizen and as a physician in Europe.

Politics Not Only for Politicians

From the enervating socialism of Germany to the stifling regimentation of the medical profession in Italy, he observed dictators and political opportunists asking the people to trade their cherished liberties for parasitic dependency upon government doles. And he saw the inevitable character erosion which inevitably accompanies this abdication of individual responsibility. Before World War II, he finally came to practice in America and served as a medical officer in the United States Army overseas.

When the "agitprop" for Medicare began, Dr. Fleischmann recognized the inherent defect in the political organization of the medical fraternity; that as a profession it could do nothing that was not the concerted action of the members themselves; that the responsibility for taking the case for their personal freedom and professional integrity to the electorate rested in large measure with individual physicians.

Drawing upon his unhappy experience with statist intervention in other countries, Dr. Fleischmann talked to other physicians at the Northwest Community Hospital in Arlington Heights, Illinois, to interest them in the proposition that political action was not the sole province of the politicians.

Forty-Two Physicians Make 'IMPAC'

Together with colleagues Dr. M. P. Misenheimer and Dr. K. H. Siedentop, he recruited other doctors and formed a local chapter of IMPAC, the Illinois Medical Political Action Committee. Utilizing a proved liberal technique ("Everybody has joined, why not you?"), the group soon had 42 members, including a number of one-time Kennedy supporters.

After a series of meetings which usually began about 10 P.M. and lasted until the early hours of the morning, the group decided as its first objective a program designed to alert the public to the spurious nature of the Administration's forthcoming Medicare blitz, known as the King-Anderson (Kennedy) bill. Each participating physician agreed to send to all his patients and friends a detailed letter refuting the false assertions of the bill's



JUSTIN FLEISCHMANN, M.D.

proponents and enjoining them to consider not only President Kennedy's arguments, but to weigh his representations carefully against the arguments of Dr. Edward Annis, President-elect of the American Medical Association, who, on the following day, before a dramatically empty Madison Square Garden, demolished Kennedy's pious nonsense calculated to mislead a credulous public.

Ingenuity, Action and Political Results

In order to achieve the maximum effect and to insure the widest possible interest in the Medicare blitz, Dr. Fleischmann contrived an enormously ingenious device to stir his patients out of their natural inertia into action. He sent his announcement about the Medicare TV program in the form of a typical physician's statement—complete with window envelope—guaranteed to attract immediate if not enthusiastic attention, particularly for those with settled accounts.

The announcement reproduced on the opposite page is marvelously evocative and is expressed in language so simple it could hardly be misunderstood.

The physicians also sent out over 50,000 letters to patients and friends before the TV speeches of President Kennedy and Dr. Annis, then followed up with letters thanking them for viewing the program and asking them to express their views to their congressmen. In addition the IMPAC group placed full-page ads in the neighborhood newspapers giving their side of the Medicare controversy. The ads themselves inspired thousands of letters from aroused constituents to their Washington representatives.

Inspiration from Human Events Conference

In July of 1962, Dr. Fleischmann

attended the *Human Events* political action conference in Washington for the first time, and, like so many others who have attended these conferences, was deeply impressed by the zest, enthusiasm and glowing vitality of American conservatism represented there. Before he left the conference, he procured the entire set of discussion and speech tapes and played them before his colleagues at home. The successes experienced by many of the conference participants in political campaigns, as well as the personal experiences of political activists recorded on these tapes, convinced the IMPAC group that they should engage in direct political action in the Illinois 13th Congressional District.

13th District IMPAC Helps Elect Conservative

This District had been ably represented in Congress by the veteran conservative Margaret Stitt Church, who retired, and whose place was being sought by young, conservative Don Rumsfeld. The physicians formed the 13th District IMPAC group and together with other doctors in the district, raised funds, supported Rumsfeld's candidacy with newspaper advertising in news organs of the entire Congressional District, and followed through by sending out three to four hundred thousand letters in his behalf.

When it appeared that Rumsfeld was a certain winner (Rumsfeld won by 63 per cent of the vote), the group turned elsewhere in order to obtain the maximum effectiveness of its capabilities. During an IMPAC meeting, they were impressed by a *Human Events* tape describing vote frauds in a number of cities in the 1960 elections and the clean-up job undertaken by outraged citizens. They decided to broaden their activities to vote-scandal ridden Chicago and selected the 38th and 39th Wards as the focal point for their operations. This was incorporated into famed Operation Eagle

Eye under the overall direction of Cook County's hardhitting Republican Chairman, Hayes Robertson.

'IMPAC' Goes After Cook County Vote Frauds

The 38th and 39th Wards of Chicago, part of the 11th Congressional District, are represented in Congress by Roman Pucinski, a New Frontier stalwart and vocal proponent of Medicare. His opponent was Henry J. Hyde a 38-year-old conservative and lawyer by profession.

Sixty-six members of the political action group, comprising 22 teams attended a number of briefing sessions on election day procedures and techniques and conditions peculiar to that district.

The teams were composed of a physician, one male and a female lay person. On the weekend before the election, the teams toured the precincts to familiarize themselves with the area and in the course of comparing addresses with the poll sheets detected a number of registration irregularities. Some voters had been registered illegally, the usual number of tombstone voters turned up, and some persons were registered from business establishments which obviously did not contain living quarters.

Spectacular Success of 'Operation Eagle Eye'

In the course of the pre-election tour of one precinct, Dr. Fleischmann and his associates learned that one family was voting out of a saloon address. They entered, sat at the bar and engaged the bartender in the following conversation. "Do you live here?" inquired Dr. Fleischmann to the suspicious bartender. "Well, I have a 24-hour job and I'm single, wherever I hang my hat, that's where I live. I work here all the time. When I get tired, I push two chairs together and go to sleep for an hour or two."

Dr. Fleischmann asked him if he took baths there as obviously there were no bathing facilities. Without waiting for a reply, Dr. Fleischmann demanded to see the bartender's driving license. It showed an address different from his voting address, a clear violation of the law. "We don't want to cause you any trouble," the occupants were told, "but it would be advisable for you to stay home on election day"—which they prudently did.

On election day the teams were on the job as early as 5:30 a.m., equipped with poll sheets, precinct maps and a handbook of voting regulations. During the course of the day, a number of election improprieties were encountered.

The IMPAC organization had almost spectacular success in cutting down voting irregularities and the experiences of other teams clearly showed that complete coverage of the polls by dedicated Republicans, particularly in the city wards, can be of enormous benefit to the GOP cause.

In the 38th Ward of Chicago, the poll watchers for Operation Eagle Eye observed the Democratic precinct captain and his lieutenant standing at the door of the polling place and shaking hands with each voter as he entered and stating to the person, "Be sure to vote the straight Democratic ticket!"

Failing to get the voting judges and the policeman on duty to call a halt to this activity, after the two men had refused to desist, Operation Eagle Eye

RIGHT AGAINST SOCIALIZED MEDICINE

headquarters was contacted and within minutes their attorney convinced the policeman to move the men down the block. After this incident both the election judges and police were quite cooperative.

Election Rigging Efforts Thwarted

Another gross irregularity involved illegal assistance of voters inside the voting booth by the same two Democratic workers. Upon detection they were ordered from the building. The final attempt to violate the election laws involved the frantic efforts of the party bosses to gain admittance to the polling place after it had closed and the ballots were being counted. They finally succeeded but not before they were completely insulated from any opportunity to tamper with the vote tally.

The teams remained on the job during the entire election procedure—watching and challenging until the polls closed, then inspecting the votes as they were transcribed to the tally sheets. The entire procedure was done on a strictly non-partisan basis. That Operation Eagle Eye was a success in this area is attested to by the fact

that in one predominantly Democratic precinct, the Republicans received 100 out of 388 votes cast; this, according to the precinct captain, was the first time the Republicans had received more than 40 or 50 votes in the past 20 years.

In other areas where Eagle Eye personnel maintained close scrutiny of voting procedures, results were generally similar to those obtained in the 38th and 39th Wards. Among other things, they proved the feasibility of working to hold city machines to their legal majorities in order to prevent the traditional suburban-rural Republican vote from being overwhelmed by bloc city votes which form the basis of Democratic-COPE political action planning.

The shortage of Republican poll watchers and workers in many voting precincts of our big cities constitutes an open invitation to wholesale voting frauds, and undoubtedly it was this certainty that they could count on the mass-bloc votes of the big city-states that formed the basis of the Kennedy machine planning in 1960. It is the obvious foundation for their hopes in 1964.

Although incumbent Pucinski won in his district, a recent incident attests to the effectiveness of Operation

Eagle Eye. During the recent annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington, a number of doctors from Illinois attending the gathering visited their respective House members, including Congressman Pucinski, who immediately recognized one of the IMPAC physicians as a bird-dogging poll watcher who made election day very difficult for him. Pucinski pointed out that he had never run into such "trouble" in any previous election and that, as a result of such diligence on the part of the doctors and their teams, he was taking ulcer pills for the first time. He called these pills "Impac" pills. Based upon concrete results like this, Dr. Fleischmann and his colleagues are already planning for future campaigns.

Timidity Will Not Win Freedom's Battle

Physicians must resolve their dilemma in favor of a fight on high and urgent ground; the battle cannot be decided by timidity, and the achievements of Dr. Fleischmann and his associates should dispel the notion that the physician in our society is by and large a disinterested spectator in the political processes. His own

survival as well as that of our traditional society is at stake and, like Dr. Fleischmann, he can decide between courage and prudence.

The physicians' natural instincts are unmistakably conservative. Indeed, their choice of the practice of medicine, with its emphasis upon individual decision and responsibility, is a complete rejection of the arbitrary control of radical liberalism.

The reason for this is quite fundamental. No two of us are alike. We do not act alike. We do not think alike. We are individual creations. It is noteworthy that all the significant achievements in medical science were accomplished by individuals gifted with genius, courage and imagination. Those great qualities of the human spirit which resulted in these advances have given us enormous advantages in medicine that no bureaucrat or government agency ever has or ever could approach.

How long the medical profession can continue to grow in stature and service to mankind depends on how much freedom of choice is left.

As Thomas Paine said, "Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it!"

DR. FLEISCHMANN'S KEY TOOLS AS A POLITICAL ACTIVIST

Flanders 9-0125

STATEMENT

J. FLEISCHMANN, M.D.
41 S. Brockway Street
Palatine, Illinois

J. FLEISCHMANN, M.D.
41 SOUTH BROCKWAY
PALATINE, ILLINOIS
FLANDERS 9-0125

Mr. John Doe
Palatine, Illinois

November 1, 1962

Re: Why I Became A Political Activist

Dear Patient:

You may have noticed that here of late I have been getting deeper and deeper into Politics, and many patients and friends have asked me: "What's in it for you?" In this letter, I shall try to answer candidly and briefly this question and also explain my militant conservative stand.

As you may know, I have had extensive personal experience in life under totalitarian governments and in the fight against them, both as a civilian before and a United States Army Officer during World War II. My decision to become a citizen of the United States was motivated by my love of personal freedom and personal responsibility for my actions and the welfare of my fellowmen. It was my firm conviction that the Constitution of the United States and the attitude of its citizens came closer to these aspirations of mine than that of any other country in the world.

The present liberal trend in government reminds me more and more of the conditions under which I grew up in Europe, and which already then and there surrounded the individual with prison walls and abolished the sense of responsibility of the citizen to his fellow-citizens.

To stem this mounting tide of government controls, and to bring back the constitutional freedom of this country, I have accepted the responsibility, incumbent upon EVERY American Citizen, of working and voting for the party that exemplifies, in my opinion, the basic American principles.

In this time of crisis, every citizen is obligated to stand squarely behind the President of the United States, but he must also remember that pursuit of his political convictions is of equal importance. Our fight against World Communism will be of no value, if in the process we lose our most precious possession - our Constitutional Liberty!

Very truly yours,

J. Fleischmann
J. Fleischmann, M.D.

P. S. - Should you be interested in a more detailed explanation of the underlying facts that led to my actions, I shall be pleased to give you the full story upon your request.

OV - Office Visit	HV - Hospital Visit	S - Surgery	INS - Insurance Papers
CP - Complete Physical	HC - House Call	L - Laboratory	TA - Telephone Advice
P - Physiotherapy	X - X-Ray	SP - Special	

Surprised? This looks like a bill, but it is not. Likewise, many things in politics are not what they seem to be on the surface. One of them is the King-Anderson bill for the care of the aged. In true totalitarian fashion, imitating the tactics of Mussolini, Hitler, Stalin and Khrushchev, President Kennedy will pack Madison Square Garden with senior citizens who will cheer at anything he says and then present their "enthusiasm" as the reaction of all the people -- thus bringing even greater pressure on Congress to pass this socialistic measure.

This rabble rousing performance will be telecast on May 20th at 10:15 P.M. on CBS. The following night, Monday, May 21st at 7 P.M. the American Medical Association, which is fighting socialism all along the line will present a rebuttal.

I urge you as intelligent citizens to watch both these programs and then draw your own conclusions, but remember this: much more is at stake than the care of the aged.

You will hear from me again after both televised programs.

Your Family Doctor.



Subtle Smears Stick Best

Smearing is a highly difficult art form, certainly not one for the lunatic fringe—Left or Right—who bungle it so badly. Those loutish dilettantes apparently believe that the most absurd charge, if presented in sufficiently garish colors, will make a lasting impression on the gullible public.

But the gaudy scareheads lose their hue overnight and fade away into the deserved nothingness which spawned them. Only a few crackpots accept the Protocols of Zion as an authentic document or believe that the Rosenbergs were framed because of their religion. Or that Ike is a Communist agent.

The smears that stick are the deft daubs, done in far subtler colors, of the old masters of the Establishment—the professional intelligentsia.

Of course, now and then one of them may stumble and reveal the stiletto up his sleeve. But even then it is not safe to call him to account, lest the full fury of the Establishment be left loose on you.

To raise such a question is to be assailed as one who is anti-intellectual, anti-religious and anti-democratic; to be marked as one who would destroy both academic freedom and that of the press.

Your time would be much better spent in studying the techniques of the Establishment and learning something. Let me cite the very recent example of the race just held for the Los Angeles School Board, which, as usual, found conservatives arrayed against liberals.

The ultra-leftists described this as a battle between "progressives and reactionaries," and the ultra-right called it a fight between "conservatives and woolly-witted one-worlders." Now, for all I know, one of these descriptions may be termed completely accurate by history; but the fact remains that both lack the air of objectivity that the Establishment is able to convey.

The political editor of a paper in which these dispatches appear achieved that desired end with consummate skill and artistry, and my hat is off to him. Whatever his preferences—and I have reason to believe he is somewhat left of me, which almost anybody is—his pre-election summary (signed, but carried as a straight news story) was scrupulously fair in noting the candidates and the qualifications. Not the slightest hint of editorializing.

The gimmick lay in the terminology he used. Nothing crude like "progressives and reactionaries." Nothing as prosaic as "liberals and conservatives." This was a contest, he recorded, "between moderates and conservatives."

See what I mean? No nasty name-calling. Just the facts. Certainly no conservative objects to being called a conservative, and certainly no member of the Establishment minds being called a moderate.

But note the supreme craftsmanship in juxtaposing these two words in a context that makes one the antithesis of the other and turns the mild "conservative" into a far uglier epithet than "reactionary."

For obviously, only an immoderate could possibly oppose a moderate; and an immoderate is by definition (see your Webster's) "extravagant, unreasonable, extreme." Hardly the sort of fellow we want for the school board, is he?

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Victor Riesel

Union Leader's Salary Tops \$88,000



If you're ambitious and are a friend of the boss in the Teamsters Brotherhood you can earn a fair living. I have in mind one John T. "Sandy" O'Brien, member of the union for some 50 years. His salary as of the first of the year ran upward of \$88,000.

Of course, Sandy O'Brien is first vice president of the international union and that requires considerable travel—especially to Miami Beach. Of course, he also is secretary-treasurer of Local 710 here—a much investigated union, by the way. It is known as the Meat and Highway Drivers, Dockmen, Helpers and Miscellaneous Truck Terminal Employees.

Senator McClellan's rackets committee went into it rather deeply and found that during one era in the Fifties, four officers had drawn \$1,136,275, of which \$471,286 had gone to O'Brien.

When the McClellan committee issued its report on March 28, 1960, it said:

"For sheer brazen plunder, the story of O'Brien and his companion officers and how they siphoned off huge amounts of the union dues was unequalled in the committee's experience."

Some of this money came from taking a 90 cent commission on each \$4 in monthly dues collected from hard-working local members.

More than two years later Sandy O'Brien is still doing well. His annual gross salary in 1962, from the local, was \$76,320. He is still earning this sum—plus another thousand a month for being first vice president of the international. Thus, without expenses, the annual income is a basic \$88,320. In 1962 the expenses were \$1,199.

O'Brien does about as well as his chief, Jim Hoffa, though Local 710 has 14,000 members compared with the international president's vast domain. Hoffa's official salary from the national office is \$75,000 annually. In addition, Hoffa is the \$15,000-a-year president of his home local over in Detroit. There are some expenses, all of which puts him over the \$90,000-a-year mark.

Let no one say that one cannot make one's way to a decent living wage in the Brotherhood.

(Distributed 1963 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

Holmes Alexander

'Tax Reform' Means 'Additional Taxes'



Euphemism (rhetoric): a figure of speech by which a less distasteful word or expression is substituted for one more exactly descriptive of what is intended." (*Oxford Universal Dictionary*).

None of the Republican governors of western states, or any of the representatives of the western states' oil industry who were present, used the somewhat literary term "euphemism" to describe President Kennedy's "tax reform" or "loophole closing." But the 31 witnesses before the House Ways and Means Committee—all of them deploring this phase of the President's Tax Bill—meant something like that. And one of them, William N. Tindell of Abilene, Texas, came pretty close. Referring to such expressions, Tindell said:

"I have never before heard so many attempts to define what is simply 'additional taxes'."

The President has not proposed to touch oil's sacred 27½ per cent depletion allowance, but the Tax Bill has gimmicks called (a) carry-over of excess deductions, (b) grouping of properties and (c) capital gains on sale

of mineral interests. The petroleum people contend that they would cause severe cutbacks in investment and employment.

The domestic oil industry, although long a target of tax reformists, is uniquely indispensable to the civilian consumer and to the military. It supplies millions of jobs, and down through the years has probably poured more money into education than any other industry. (In Texas, for example, revenues from oil have constructed virtually all the school buildings.)

Whether all this should make oil a specially privileged industry depends upon the ideology in the eye of the beholder, but the western wranglers before Ways and Means did sketch out a pretty effective profile of petroleum in their home communities. For example:

Texas: Clyde Tomlinson of Longview warned that Governor Connally's campaign pledge of 800,000 new jobs in Texas by 1970 was jeopardized by JFK's "loophole plugging." The \$92 million which Texas would pay to Washington translates into the annual wages for 15,878 petroleum workers.

Maybe the economic problem on petroleum comes down to this: Is oil a sacred cow or a goose that lays a golden egg?

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

John Chamberlain

NYC Taxes Evict Business



In New York City it is as good as settled, as I write these lines, that there will be an increase in the local sales tax from three to four per cent. Moreover, a tax on commercial rent payers in New York is in the works.

I happened to be in the Empire State Building office of a prominent research outfit when news of the prospective commercial rent tax was released. The language of the research outfit's president included some epithets which I had never heard before. "You know what this tax means to us?" he said in one of his less choleric interludes. "It means we shell out a hundred extra bucks a month. And what do I get for it? I might just as well transfer my business to Princeton, New Jersey, where I can live in nice surroundings." In another office on that same day I listened to the story of a foresighted man who had already moved his business premises to the New Jersey end of the George Washington Bridge.

So it goes when the local locusts take over from the federal locusts. But there is some balm in it. After all, there is dignity in knowing you have a choice between in-town and out-of-town shopping. And the research outfit can really move to Princeton when its Empire State Building lease is up.

Small balm, you may say, if you like to live where you are already established and if you like to shop where you have always shopped. The only self-respecting action, when you come right down to it, is to declare war on the tax locusts everywhere. When you write to your congressman to tell him to stop dreaming up nice projects for you, send a carbon copy of the letter to the governor. And another to the mayor. This will, of course, increase the fees to the post office. But when the post office bill gets too high we can always revive the Pony Express. It would take a new law to make it legal, but who knows what a maddened people might do?

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Allen-Scott Report

Tshombe's Rise Irks State Dept.

Katanga President Moise Tshombe is making a political comeback, and in the process greatly disturbing anti-Tshombe elements in the State Department. Should Tshombe emerge as the strong-man in the central government, the position of the US in the Congo would be seriously undermined. Ambassador Edmund Gullion, in Washington to report on conditions there, is warning that Katangese resistance fighters have hidden large quantities of arms in nearby Angola to stage another secessionist effort when India begins pulling its troops out of the troubled province in May. What bothers the State Department is that Tshombe, in a tour of Katanga, is receiving tremendous ovations everywhere he goes. Meanwhile, only all-out US-UN support is keeping the shaky regime of Central Congo Premier Cyrille Adoula from toppling.

(Distributed 1963 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

COMMUNIST WEAPONRY—"The history of Communist expansion shows that its most successful weapons have not been arms, but propaganda, agitation, sabotage and subversion."—Senator Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.)

CREEPING SOCIALISM

By FRED DE ARMOND

(Reprints of this article are available. See page 63.)

When you mention socialism the "liberals" will probably react in one of two ways. They either deny that specific instances of welfare statism are socialistic, or they simply say, "O.K., so it's socialism. Well, what of it?" So, we have on one hand the categorical denial, and on the other hand the implicit view that socialism is inevitable.

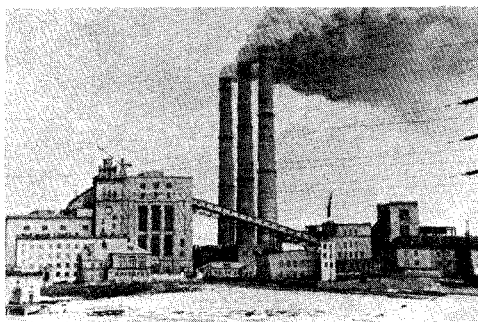
In this article I propose to deal with economic dialectic as it affects the first group, the more numerous of the two. With them, terminology and labels and definitions are at the heart of the discussion.

What Is Socialism?

If we are to demonstrate, as I believe can be done, that the American economy has gone a long way toward socialism, and is headed progressively in that direction, we must begin by defining what we're talking about. I could cite a whole page of definitions of socialism, but the one that seems most meaningful is this: "Modern socialism is the assumption by the state of responsibility and authority for control of the economic system."

Now, by this standard, what is the evidence that socialism has made a partial conquest of the USA? Can we establish any gauge as to how far we have gone? There are a number of criteria by which to measure this change.

One was supplied by Merle Thorpe, for 28 years editor of *Nation's Business*. Thorpe said a country has been socialized when the central government has established controls over (a) the people's earnings, (b) their savings, (c) their hours and conditions of work, and (d) the prices they pay.



Do we need Soviet-style power?

How far we have gone in these four directions will become apparent as we look at a second criterion—the Socialist party platform of 1932. Of 47 planks in that platform, 26 are now in full effect; 13 have been partially enacted; and 8 have not been realized in any degree. If we regard the 13 as half way accomplished by the reformers—a very rough approximation—that would mean that the Socialists have been successful in selling some 70 per cent of their program to the country.

The Socialist party proposals Americans have bought, and are paying for, are listed in the box at the top of the center columns.

Gov't. Competition

As everyone knows, a determined effort is being made by the present Administration to fasten a compulsory medical care bill upon us. Creeping socialism is reaching out greedily for public ownership of utilities, nuclear energy development and certain additional financial functions. The federal government is now generating approximately one-fourth of all electric power supplied by the Nation. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States was moved to say:

Fred DeArmond, author of many books and former Associate Editor of *Nation's Business*, recently received the Freedoms Foundation George Washington Honor Award for one of his articles.

How Far Has It Crept?

Socialist Proposals America Has Bought

Federal appropriations for direct relief
Compulsory unemployment compensation
Old age benefits from Washington
Government aid to farmers and small home owners
Minimum wage laws
Collective bargaining imposed by the federal government
*Steeply increased income and inheritance taxes
Creation of a federal marketing agency to purchase and market agricultural products
Encouragement of cooperatives
Recognition of the Soviet Union
"Make work" for the unemployed

EFFECTUATED ONLY IN PART

Increased federal subsidies for road building and education
Compulsory health and maternity insurance
Public ownership of natural resources, industries and utilities
Initiative and referendum
*Socialization of the credit and currency system
Repeal of the espionage laws
Protect aliens from being deported for radical and subversive activities
*Also incorporated in *The Communist Manifesto* of Marx and Engels

"The government is the Nation's biggest electric power producer, the biggest power consumer, the biggest employer, the biggest insurance company, the biggest landlord, biggest tenant and biggest publisher. In fact, Uncle Sam owns more wheat than all the wheat farmers, more grass land than all the cattlemen, and more trucks than General Motors."

Questions frequently asked and believed to be most disconcerting to a libertarian are: "Well, aren't these publicly owned and operated enterprises successful? Aren't people better off by reason of the government-encouraged cooperatives, the fertilizer plants, the municipal utilities, and all the other? Isn't there a place in a matured economy such as ours for public as well as private enterprises?"

Business Pays

Under analysis this proves to be a superficial view of the situation. The public or cooperative enterprise thrives only because there are enough private businesses to pay the taxes. The public group is riding on the backs of the private group.

In his *Human Action*, Ludwig von Mises goes so far as to assert that in

reality there can be no such thing as a mixed capitalist-socialist economy. The great economist explains that "These publicly owned and operated enterprises are subject to the sovereignty of the market. They must fit themselves, as buyers of raw materials, equipment and labor, and as sellers of goods and services, into the scheme of the market economy." But the moment they have become big enough to dominate the market economy we will suddenly wake up to the fact that we are a full-blown socialist state.

In addition to those we have been analyzing, at least three other clues help to determine how far the nation has gone down the socialist road.

One is the measure of the tax bite. The total "take" of government in the United States has been placed by Admiral Ben Moreell, former Chairman of the Board of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., at 36 per cent of our annual earnings. That is well past the danger mark. It is in fact more than the National Socialist (Nazi) government of Germany was taking at the outbreak of World War II.

On his return from a recent visit to Yugoslavia, Dr. Milton Friedman, Chicago University economist, wrote that "Yugoslavia is introducing much capitalism under the banner of social-

ism, while we [the US] are doing the reverse." The difference between the two systems is not so great, he added. Yugoslav enterprises must turn over something like 70 per cent of their net returns to the government. Our enterprises kick in 52 per cent for federal income tax alone.

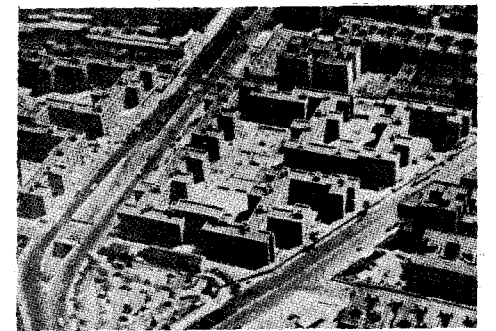
Still another measure is the satisfied expression of Earl Browder, long-time Secretary General of the Communist Party, USA. "State capitalism (socialism) has progressed farther in America than in Great Britain under a Labor government," said Browder.

An expression of concern over these trends often evokes this response from liberals: "As long as we have free elections every two or four years, why be worried? Are you not willing to submit to the will of the majority as voiced at the polls?" This raises a fundamental question which every believer in American constitutionalism should be prepared to answer.

False Labeling

No political or economic measure offered the people ever bears the honest label "socialism" or "socialistic." Invariably these reforms are disguised in the sheep's clothing of humanitarianism, social justice or some other misleading brand name. It's the old Trojan Horse, camel's-head-in-the-tent strategy—as ancient as Ulysses but still effective.

The Rural Electrification Administration is a good example of how in-direction works in government. Originally it was designed only to distribute electric power to farmers in isolated areas where it was uneconomic for the existing private utilities to serve them. The organization was to be self-liquidating. It would lend money to local cooperatives and the taxpayers would not be out anything.



Public housing is rampant.

Next, with plenty of "cheap" government power at its disposal, REA began to reach out and offer to supply local municipal distribution systems at rates the private utilities, with all the taxes they had to pay and the prevailing interest that new capital cost them, could not match. REA is lending money to the local co-ops at 2 per cent—capital that the government must pay 4 per cent to hire. The difference is a hidden subsidy charged to the taxpayers.

Is It Socialistic?

Our reform intellects should be working on a new type of truth-in-fabrics act that would give us correct labeling for new collectivist legislation. Let us protect the unwary consumer of ideas with honest labels by the factory, such as: "Guaranteed 80 per cent socialism, 20 per cent capitalism." Or, "In laundering, do not expose to high temperatures of fiscal logic."

What are the signs by which we can determine whether a proposal is essentially within the pattern of American capitalism or would carry us farther down the low road of creeping socialism? To the left are nine questions, the answers to which, while not fully definitive, will assist to guide us in buying or turning down a socialist proposition.

A GUIDE TO HELP YOU DECIDE

1. Is it something that could be performed by private enterprise? The burden of proof should always be placed on the innovator who wants to put the government deeper into business.
2. Will the measure add to our tax load, directly or indirectly?
3. Will it fan the fires of inflation?
4. Does it encroach on the areas reserved to the states and local units of government?
5. Is there a genuine unfilled need, or only a do-gooder's dream?
6. Is it one of those compulsory welfare moves, and if so, can it not be placed on a voluntary basis?
7. What would it cost my state, and how much could we expect to get back from it?
8. Did it originate in the aspiration of a special interest voting bloc—or, what is more likely—in the ambition of a political Friend of Man to ingratiate himself with such a minority?
9. Is the reform complete as presented, or merely a foot in the door that can be expected to call for continuously larger appropriations in the years ahead?

OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS

From the Nation's Press

Socialism and Riots

From the San Diego Union

The extent of Britain's economic distress was emphasized by the unfortunate rioting of some 3,000 jobless before the houses of Parliament.

Most of the demonstrators came to London from North Ireland, Scotland and northern England—all heavily industrialized areas which have high unemployment. Some of them waved Communist pamphlets.

Britain's sagging economy has been brought on to some extent by its inability to gain membership in the European Common Market. But it has been perpetrated also by the spread of socialism that has stymied industrial development and caused huge drains on the government treasury.

Any country with a critical unemployment problem is the immediate target of communism. Many of those who are without jobs are gullible recipients of the Red line, convinced that any change would be for the better.

They too often fail to realize that a trend toward socialism—a political philosophy separated from communism only by the thinnest of hairs—has been a prime factor in bringing about their problem.

Prime Minister Macmillan's Conservative government, which inherited the problems caused by Britain's incipient socialism, is faced with the biggest headache it has suffered since taking office.

A crash educational program is needed in Britain to put the finger of blame on the real causes of the unemployment problem—primarily demands of citizens for more and more state-sponsored welfare benefits.

Why Train Reds?

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

A Communist Yugoslav army officer has been admitted to the United States Army Command and General Staff College in Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. He is following some 15 of his countrymen who have been graduated there in recent years.

What possible excuse can be dreamed up for teaching Communist soldiers the latest in strategy and tactics which is generally taught only to American officers of outstanding ability?

Does any high official faintly believe the Yugoslavian government is a friend of the United States and would stand with us in the event of war? Tito is not only a rabid Communist; he has pledged solidarity with the "Socialist camp" and taken his nation back almost entirely into the Soviet bloc.

The latest in nuclear strategy which this officer will learn may be of little use in Tito's conventional army, but it will be of intense interest to his partners in Moscow. This officer and any other officer of a Red nation should be barred from such schools in the name of national security.

As for the Yugoslavs studying in the Rolla School of Mines, this is not a danger to security, but simply stupid. We are paying thousands to train men who will one day be valuable to the Communist regime.

The *Globe Democrat* supports the state Senate bill to bar Communist students from studying at state-owned colleges and universities.

Faulty Butter Arithmetic

From the Dallas Morning News

Butter prices will be supported by the federal government at 57.75 cents to 58.75 cents per pound again for the next 12 months. This government guarantee of unrealistic prices for butter and other dairy products cost the US Treasury \$500 million last year. It cost consumers more millions in the prices they paid at the grocery cash register.

Butter's competition, the widely advertised "lower-priced spread" made from Texas vegetable oils, is quoted in Dallas stores at 30 to 35 cents a pound less than these butter support prices.

This suggests a simple way for taxpayers to save the money they need to pay the taxes to support butter prices. That, of course, is to spread their bread with margarine and use the difference to send to Washington. Eight to ten pounds of margarine per American will just about pay the cost of dairy price supports.

There's one trouble with this arithmetic, as there usually is when the taxpayer tries to beat the rap. The less butter Americans eat, the more it will cost in taxes to "support" butter piled up in warehouses.

FREEDOM FIGHTER IN EXILE



Subsidizing the Arts

From the Chattanooga News-Free Press

Another scheme whereby the Kennedy Administration seeks to extend governmental spending and interference into an area where it has no business whatsoever has been indicated by plans of Mr. Kennedy to establish a "Federal Advisory Council on the Arts."

Surely, the President has more important things to do within his proper authority than this thing beyond his proper authority.

Realizing he couldn't get his "arts" plan through Congress after being so informed by members of both parties, Mr. Kennedy intends to establish his group through "executive order."

Its purpose ostensibly is to obtain recommendations on advancing the Nation's cultural resources. Its real purpose, however, is to open the way for subsidization of "arts" by govern-

ment through use of tax money.

One man's "art" is another's poison. Some may like the "Mona Lisa"; others may prefer the splochy scribbling that some claim to be modern art. To some the ballet may be "art"; others may prefer the twist. Symphonic themes may please some; others may be stimulated by bop and its varied successors.

Whatever any individual's preference, he is free to make his own choices, to support them or decline to do so. Certainly, there should be no federal extraction of tax funds from the citizens to subsidize anyone's choice of "art."

It seems, however, that the Kennedy dynasty is unwilling to leave any part of life to the individual without federal intervention, subsidization, influence or control.

Whose Task Force?

From the Cincinnati Enquirer

William O. Douglas, a traveler in Russia and climber of the Himalayas before the rape of Tibet by Red China, thinks there is too much American "propaganda" in our education today. The associate justice declared that "teaching communism is becoming a fad. Moreover, the tendency has been to serve a political rather than an educational need. Those who travel in Communist lands... know that a Communist regime is not all black while we are all white... Is there enough courage and independence left to disclose what features of the soviet system are not evil?"

Addressing his remarks to the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, Justice Douglas plainly was miffed because a California school board banned a brochure he had written on "The Rule of Law in World Affairs."

In his court opinions and on his frequent public appearances, Justice Douglas consistently has displayed a type of insight referred to medically as "gun-barrel vision." There is no peripheral vision in any of his stands. He sees, narrowly circumscribed, only what he chooses to look at.

This fault was glaringly evident in his speech about our education including "too much Americanism." He complained that school libraries were "sifted" by "Puritans, religious groups, isolationists, segregationists and laissez-faire advocates—all intent on ferreting out ideological strays."

What would Justice Douglas suggest in preference?

"We need," he said, "task forces which make as sure as possible that the literature in our schools is adequate for the multi-racial, multi-religious and multi-ideological groups that make up our Nation."

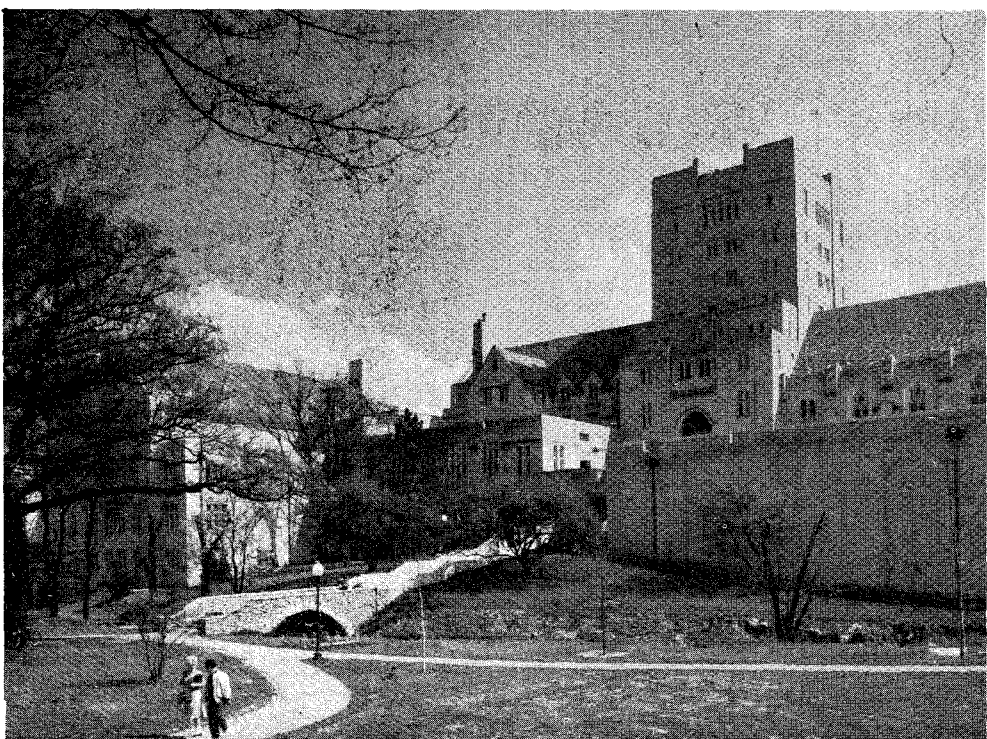
As well as we can follow Justice Douglas (his reasoning gets exceedingly tenuous at times) he doesn't like for school books to be "sifted" by various groups—he wants a "task force" to do the job.

Would this "task force" be responsible to public opinion? Certainly not. It would be the creature of whoever got control of the state. There would not be more diversification, but less. We have seen from Justice Douglas' personal viewpoint as expressed in Supreme Court decisions that he has not the slightest objection to governmental manipulation of schooling, providing it accords with his own predilections.

Unwittingly, perhaps, Justice Douglas has provided another excellent example why federal control of schooling in America should be avoided like the plague.

That phrase "task force" has some ugly connotations. It implies that our schools would teach a lot of nice things about the facade of Russian and Red Chinese imperialism, and a bare minimum about "Americanism," freedom, equality of opportunity, reverence, national pride and the basic differences between the free world and the concentration camp called communism.

'64 OR ELSE!—"We must win in 1964 or we won't have any country to save in 1968."—Representative William E. Miller (R-N. Y.)



INDIANA UNIVERSITY WITHDRAWS FROM NSA

By ALLAN H. RYSKIND

The college teacher may still hold his Americans for Democratic Action card. But the college student—make no mistake—continues to rebel against his professors' shopworn liberal shibboleths.

A dramatic example demonstrating the right turn of America's students recently occurred at one of our largest midwest institutions of learning: Indiana University. On April 4, IU chose to take the same action that 31 other schools have taken in the last year and one-half: disaffiliate from the leftwing National Students Association. In a thumping victory for NSA opponents, university students voted 4071 to 2526 to withdraw IU's NSA membership—a full time member since 1956. Moreover, while conservatives failed to elect a president of the student body on April 4, conservative candidates campaigning against NSA picked up 7 of 11 contested races in the powerful student senate.

What happened in Bloomington, Indiana, is getting to be monotonous. It is only the latest in a series of solar plexus blows delivered to NSA, whose popularity and prestige have sagged sharply in recent years. Counting this latest defeat, a total of 32 schools with an aggregate of 226,000 students has decided to sever connections with NSA since August, 1961.

During this same period, another 14 schools with 112,000 students have rejected proposed affiliation. Today this organization—which once ruled the campus roost—represents less than one-fifth of the 2011 institutions available for NSA membership.

What's the reason? Part of the cause can be directly traced to the conservative revolt on the campuses. Another chief reason is that conservative students—like liberal students during the depression thirties—are learning to organize effectively. It is no accident that the nation-wide conservative youth group, Young Americans for Freedom, began its concerted effort to oppose NSA in August, 1961—the month marking NSA's rapid decline in power. The Young Republicans have also spearheaded NSA opposition.

The defeat inflicted on NSA in Bloomington is a stirring example of how students can oust entrenched liberalism from the campus.

Opponents of NSA worked 'round the clock. They set up a "STOP NSA" Committee three months before the

election. They debated. They distributed printed material. The most effective piece of literature used, say NSA opponents, was an article praising NSA in *Communist Viewpoint*, written by Mortimer Daniel Rubin. Rubin, National Youth Director of the Communist party, had received permission from NSA to set up a display booth at NSA's last convention. (See "Leftist Lobbies at Student Meeting" in February 5 issue of *Human Events*.)

No small credit for NSA's trouncing should go to 22-year-old Indiana University senior, Tom Huston. A Phi Beta Kappa and Midwest Regional Director of YAF, Huston organized the "STOP NSA" committee, which became the rallying point for NSA's opponents. (In his maiden speech as a student senator two years ago, Huston vowed to get rid of NSA if it was the only thing he ever did at IU.) Bill Jenner, Jr., President of IU's YAF chapter (and son of Indiana's famous ex-Senator Bill Jenner Sr.) pitched in to help. James Roberts, a YAF member who ran for student body president, also led the fight against NSA. (Perhaps too effective a fight. His opponent, Steve Smith won, but stayed clear of NSA after Roberts made it hot to support).

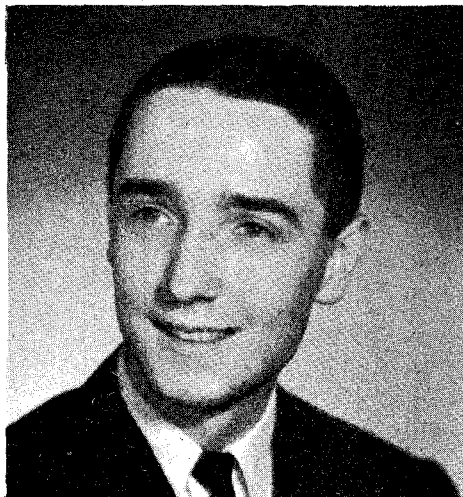
YAF members, however, were not alone in opposing NSA. So did college Young Republicans. The editor of the school paper, while supporting the liberal slate of candidates, attacked NSA. He claimed the so-called benefits of belonging weren't worth the \$1480 paid yearly by the students. In a surprise move Miss Ann Viers, a former NSA co-ordinator for IU, joined the anti-NSA campaign, sadly disillusioned by NSA activities.

The battle to defeat NSA was no easy job, however. The organization has powerful friends on campus. The immediate past President of the student body, Michael Donovan, is a high ranking official in the ultra-liberal organization. The Dean of Students, Robert Shaffer—who is on NSA's national advisory board—campaigns behind the scenes to keep IU in NSA. Members of the Trotskyite organization, Young Socialist Alliance, fought conservatives opposed to the group.

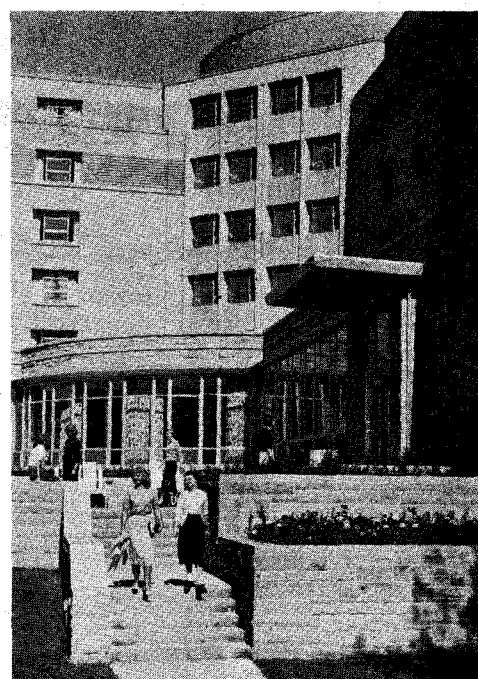
NSA waged an intensive battle to stay on campus. Despite its own by-laws which forbid "partisan" political activities on campuses by national officers, NSA's West Coast program vice President, Steve Brockbank, spent five days in Bloomington working with a liberal slate of candidates vigorously

supporting NSA. Dennis Shaul, President of NSA, was scheduled to appear on campus, but backed down at the last moment when student furor mounted against NSA's outside pressure. Well financed, NSA also took out a full page ad in the student newspaper to gain support.

One of the most curious aspects of the campaign concerned NSA's claim that the House Committee on Un-American Activities—which NSA has criticized for years—had said NSA was an "effective" anti-Communist organization. This turned out to be a flagrant untruth and was immediately denied by the HCUA itself. In response to student James Roberts, HCUA's staff director Frank McNamara wrote in a March 27 communique: "A complete check of all published committee documents reveals that there has never been any comment on, or characterization of, the National Students As-



TOM HUSTON—A 22-year-old Indiana University Senior, he organized the "Stop NSA" committee.



This dormitory at Indiana University was the scene of recent anti-NSA campaigning.

sociation in any committee report, the only medium through which the committee makes official statements."

The Committee's communique, however, apparently had little effect on NSA. In a full page student newspaper ad costing \$128, the NSA repeated the statement on the day of the election.

But NSA's campaign turned a cropper on April 4. To conservatives—and even non-ideologues—the triumph was sweet. A bastion of liberalism had been soundly beaten. And to Tom Huston, graduating senior, the victory was even sweeter. For he had finally fulfilled the vow he had made as a freshman student senator.

WHAT IS NSA?

The National Students Association, allegedly representing over 300 colleges, claims to provide special services for students (such as discount rates on school items); it also takes positions on national political issues. Resolutions passed at the yearly NSA national conventions have made the organization a center of stormy controversy. Among the resolutions passed:

- Defense of Japanese student rioting against former President Eisenhower.
- Praise for Fidel Castro's educational "reforms" and earlier condemnation of the Batista government in Cuba for suppressing "academic freedom."
- Recommendation that the House Committee on Un-American Activities be abolished.
- Opposition to loyalty oaths for students receiving federal loans.
- Criticism of US aid to such allies as Spain and Portugal—but not a word of complaint concerning US aid to Yugoslavia and Poland.
- Calls for repeal of the McCarran-Walter Act.
- Protests against the firing of Communist teachers.
- Denunciation of US measures to achieve nuclear superiority.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WHICH HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM NSA SINCE 1961

N. Y. Univ. (Wash, Square Branch)
Ohio State University
University of Texas
Northwestern University
University of Missouri
Los Angeles State College
University of Oklahoma
University of Nebraska
University of Kansas
Utah State U. of Ag. & Ap. Sc.
Ball State College
Hillyer College, Conn.
University of Bridgeport
Vanderbilt University
Virginia State College
Canisius College

California Western Univ.
Denison University
College of St. Catherine
Arkansas A. & M.
William Jewell College
Earlham College
Bates College, Maine
Western Maryland College
Lynchburg College, Va.
Simpson College, Iowa
Stonehill College, Mass.
Tennessee Wesleyan
Kansas Wesleyan College
Bennington College, Vt.
Shelton College, N. J.
Indiana University

TOTAL: 32 schools

(* Students have voted in referendum to withdraw, student government has not yet acted.)

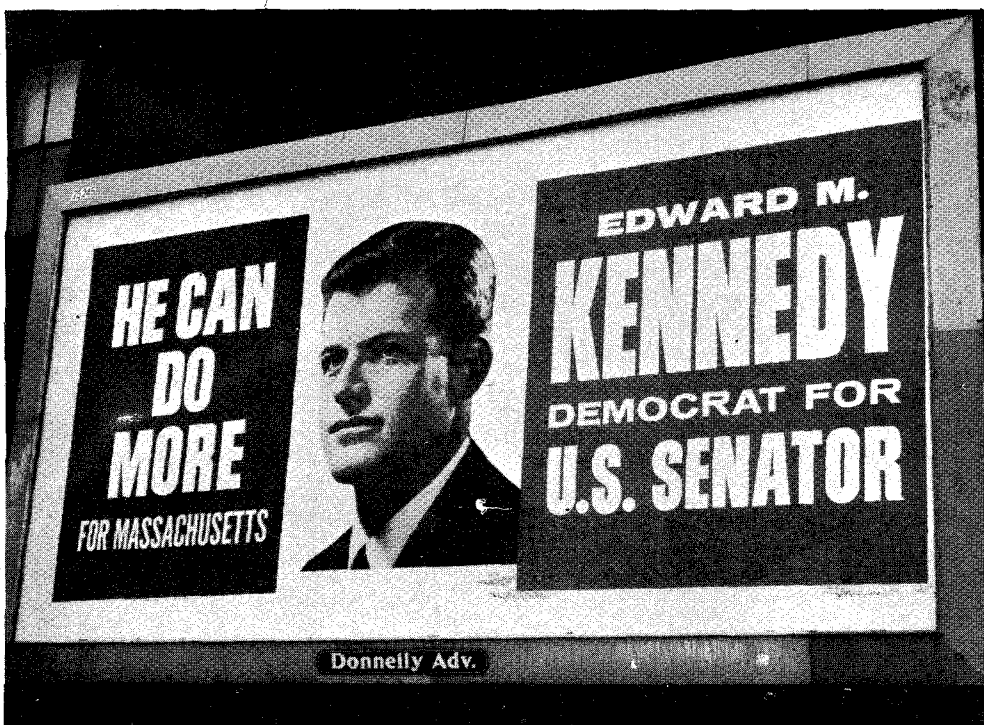
COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WHICH HAVE REJECTED PROPOSED NSA AFFILIATION SINCE 1961

Purdue University
George Washington University
University of Virginia
University of Kentucky
Fordham University
American University
Illinois Inst. of Technology

Texas Christian University
Tufts University, Mass.
University of Chattanooga
Franklin & Marshall, Pa.
Gettysburg College, Pa.
Washington & Lee University
University of New Hampshire

TOTAL: 14 schools

More than 300,000 American Students have VOTED NO to NSA



JFK PLAYS POLITICS WITH CONTRACTS

By ELLEN L. SULLIVAN

JFK's much-publicized hiking tours don't have a thing on the peripatetic searches the White House makes to find Democratic senators and congressmen for announcing government contracts to constituents, using top military brass as messenger boys to solons' offices.

And if Republican lawmakers happen to beat Democrats to the announcement punch, the New Frontier promptly orders police-state investigations to ferret out GOP information leaks.

This is merely one facet of the short-sighted, ward-heeling politics the Administration is playing—with taxpayers money—while civilization totters under the batterings of international communism, and the Soviets strengthen their bastion 90 miles off American shores.

"It's a confidence game in which the people's money is used to bamboozle them on a national scale into thinking their Democratic congressmen are performing great feats," charged Representative Charles M. Mathias (R.-Md.) in a recent House speech summing up the situation.

Republican Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine revealed recently that two investigations have been made, "... one by the Army Inspector General," and another by Army Intelligence, to determine how I got contract information before Senator Muskie [D.-Maine]."

"Apparently it was all right for the White House to give contract information to the junior Senator [Muskie], and the Navy to deny such information to me," commented Senator Smith about a previous government contract for Maine announced by Muskie.

"But when I got information first, it was apparently a crime," said the feminine GOP lawmaker.

Senator Smith tabbed the whole contract announcement gambit "a Keystone Kops comedy," asking Defense Secretary McNamara if he approves of "casting admirals in such degrading messenger boy roles, delivering to Capitol Hill Republicans messages that have already been delivered hours or days before to the favored Democratic senators or congressmen—and even already announced by the favored Democrats."

The contract-announcement game works this way: when a government

agency chooses a corporation for a government contract, word is flashed immediately to the Democratic senator or congressman of the area concerned, so that he will be first to proclaim the cheery news to constituents.

After reading a few local newspaper stories beginning "Congressman 'X' announced today that the Army has awarded a \$5 million missile contract to..." voters get the idea that their man is a seven-day wonder at landing government contracts for his district and should be re-elected.

Even the pro-New Frontier Washington Post reported February 27, 1963: "Politicians in the Administration make no bones about the fact that they have worked hard to educate government agency officials to get the news to Democrats first."

Of course, littlest brother Teddy Kennedy gets special treatment among Democrats in Congress. Between the time he was elected and took the oath of office, the very junior Senator from Massachusetts had announced an eye-popping \$500 million in new defense contracts for his state. To naive Bay State voters it must appear that Teddy is living up brilliantly to his cynical campaign promise, "He can do more for Massachusetts."

Incidentally, the senior Massachusetts Senator, Republican Leverett Saltonstall, in the Senate since 1945, has not been given a nickel's worth of federal contract announcements since Teddy took office. Seniority be damned, along with the taxpayers.

The New Frontier boys seem to be operating with an extra flourish on Teddy's behalf. A federal contract announcement was sent to Massachusetts GOP Congressman Silvio Conte with an attached message stating, "You have a four-day lead on this story." When Conte's staff hurriedly telephoned his local newspapers with the good tidings, they were told thanks—but Teddy Kennedy had announced the contract the day before.

No detail seems too small to be overlooked when it comes to boosting Democrats' stock via contract news. Representative Gerald Ford (R.-Mich.) says the so-called "advance" contract notices for his district always reach him (hand-delivered by a commissioned military officer) just too late for

the afternoon newspapers in his district. But, says Ford, Michigan's two Democratic Senators invariably receive their contract announcements in plenty of time to make his newspapers' deadlines—and headlines.

The federal contract game is also being played in reverse by the White House rocking chair brigade, cancelling contract plans in districts of newly-elected Republicans.

For example, in Odessa, Texas, where voters turned out Democratic Congressman J. T. Rutherford in favor of staunch conservative Republican Ed Foreman, plans in the works since 1960 for a new regional post office were suddenly cancelled one month after last November's election. Just for good measure, planned construction of a new post office in Goldsmith, Texas, also in Foreman's district, was revoked, too.

The Administration is also seeking out states with Democratic lawmakers for government plums, ignoring states with better facilities but with Republican solons.

For instance, the federal government has announced, through Democratic Senator George S. McGovern (S.D.), plans for construction of a sugar beet processing plant near Yankton, South Dakota, an arid area with a miniscule sugar beet crop and almost no irrigation canals necessary for raising sugar beets. The Omaha World-Herald reported that Republican Senator Carl Curtis of Nebraska "has long been making a case for locating the factory in central Nebraska—an ideal location for the project."

"But," commented the newspaper realistically, "one thing Nebraska doesn't have is a Democratic senator."

The White House is using contract announcements not only to boost the stock of Capitol Hill Democrats, but also to strengthen Democratic party ranks in the nation. The Philadelphia Inquirer recently pointed out an example of this in citing announcement of government plans for building a new mint in that city.

The newspaper noted that "pains were taken to see that Representative William J. Green, Jr. (D.-Pa.) had priority in announcing the good news... as the leader of the Democratic party organization in Philadelphia."

The Inquirer noted that Green's Philadelphia Democratic machine badly needs political plasma after the severe jolt it received last November when Republican William Scranton swept into the Pennsylvania governor's mansion by a half-million plurality over the Democratic candidate, cutting seriously into the usually heavy Philadelphia Democratic vote.

The whole cynical business of using government contracts to encourage Democratic votes was sanctioned arrogantly by the White House incumbent last fall when he was campaigning unsuccessfully for election of Richardson Dilworth, then mayor of scandal-ridden Philadelphia, as governor of Pennsylvania.

Quoting JFK: "Working with [Democratic] Governor Lawrence since 1960, we have increased by 50 per cent the number of prime defense contracts that come to Pennsylvania... all these measures which can be brought about with a progressive, Democratic governor working with all of us."

That's the idea. Teddy Kennedy can do more for Massachusetts. Dicky Dilworth could have done more for Pennsylvania if the voters hadn't turned him down flat at the polls. JFK can do more for everyone.

Vote Democratic and you'll get more. And your Democratic senator or congressman will be first to announce the good news.

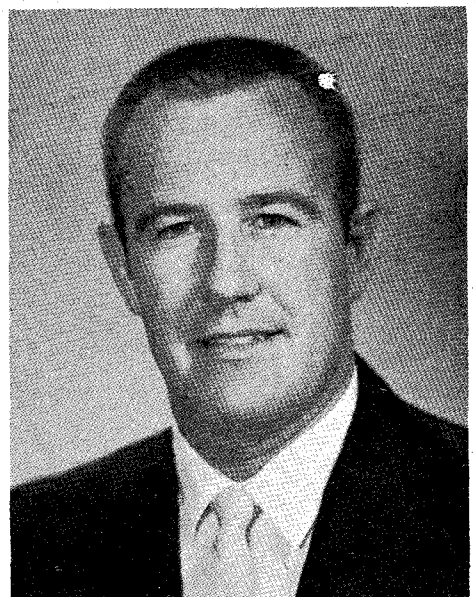
The New Frontier is making ruthlessly certain he will.



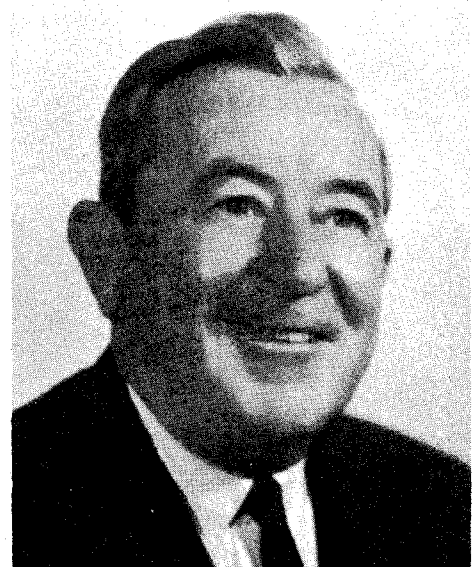
REP. CHARLES M. MATHIAS (R.-Md.) 'A national confidence game with people's money to bamboozle them for Democrats.'



SEN. MARGARET CHASE SMITH (R.-Me.) New Frontier made two Army investigations to determine her sources.



REP. ED FOREMAN (R.-Tex.) He ousted New Frontiersman; plans immediately cancelled for two post offices in his area.



REP. WILLIAM J. GREEN, JR. (D.-Pa.) Philadelphia's Democratic machine boss. He gave 'political plasma' contract news.

New Jersey's Plan To Correct Welfare Abuses

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

A New Jersey legislative committee has opened the door of the state's \$45 million-a-year program for aid to dependent children (ADC) and found a closetful of "revolting abuses."

Some of the women drawing ADC money, the committee found, "beget illegitimate child after illegitimate child" without remorse or guilt. Two-thirds of New Jersey ADC children are born out of wedlock or have been deserted by their fathers. Some ADC families were grossing as much as \$900 a month (average: \$175). "Without exception" the homes the committee investigated had relatively new and often expensive TV sets and other appliances. Some had extra-cost and extension phones.

The legislators made some recommendations:

Prosecution of deserting fathers and collection from them of heavy support payments.

A \$300-a-month limit on payments to any family.

For women who give birth to many illegitimate children, leeway for the counties to cut welfare payments to \$25 a month, with the rest given in vouchers for food, fuel, light, etc.

In flagrant cases, elimination of all payments and removal of the children from the mother's care.

A fair-rent schedule of apartments of ADC families.

A one-year residence requirement.

The recommendations sound generally good. One important caveat, made by Governor Richard J. Hughes, is that the penalizing of parental wrongdoing ought not to lead to penalizing of the innocent children.

PAY OR REPUDIATE—"A prosperity based upon debt is indeed a house built upon sand. Debt is borrowing from the future. In the future, the debt must either be paid or repudiated. There is no third alternative."—Representative E. Hutchinson (R.-Mich.)

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HOW TO CUT SPENDING

From the Chicago Tribune

Former President Eisenhower and Senator Byrd of Virginia have now been heard from in the campaign to cut the dropsical Kennedy budget down to size. Mr. Kennedy has asked \$107.9 billion in new appropriations and proposes actual spending of \$98.8 billion in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Senator Byrd says that spending could easily be reduced by \$7.1 billion, thus holding expenditures to \$91.7 billion. Even this would be \$2 billion in excess of anticipated revenues, without counting in a tax cut which Mr. Kennedy suggests be spread over three years.

Mr. Eisenhower has set his sights a little lower. He would cut \$13 billion off the \$108 billion, leaving \$95 billion to be spent. The former President said that if the government deliberately accepts a massive deficit of almost \$12 billion, as proposed by Mr. Kennedy, and at the same time embarks upon lavish new spending and a tax cut, we are "headed for trouble."

We agree with Mr. Eisenhower's appraisal that such a course would convict us of fiscal recklessness. As he remarks, there is no compulsion on us to be foolish. Even with the reductions he has outlined, Mr. Eisenhower reminds us, "we would still have the fastest growing budget we ever had in peace time."

Mr. Eisenhower says that it is incredible that the fantastic sums budgeted for defense and space adventures cannot be sharply reduced. "I have never believed," he states, "that a spectacular dash to the moon, vastly deepening our debt, is worth the added tax burden it will eventually impose upon our citizens."

Mr. Eisenhower and Senator Byrd speak as voices of sobriety when Mr. Kennedy is proposing to set up drinks for everybody in the house. But what is most striking about these responsible citizens is the modesty of their ambition. They are still endorsing government spending of incomprehensible dimensions.

The same effect is registered by the House Appropriations Committee in

its first skirmish with a departmental budget. It has voted to reduce appropriations for the Interior Department by \$93 million—which still leaves the department with almost \$38 million more to spend than last year. This is economy?

We think the whole approach is wrong. Economy starts with three strikes on it because of the machinery for drawing up a budget. The Director of the Budget is the President's agent. The President and his cabinet officers and "think-team" assemble all the ideas that may appeal to them, whatever the price, and formulate what they call a "program."

The Budget Director then takes the whole miscellaneous lot, puts it together with a shovel, and throws a book of 1,200 pages at Congress. This is the budget. It adds up everything, puts a price tag of \$99.8 or \$107.9 billion (as you prefer) on the surprise package, and leaves Congress to flounder and pick at pennies, while the whole Administration howls, "You can't cut off a dime!"

Mr. Kennedy, in his celebrated economic speech at Yale last June, called on us all to be "sophisticated." We prefer to be unsophisticated for a change. Our proposal is this:

That Congress meet in January, fix a flat figure in the range of \$55 to \$60 billion for the coming year, tell the White House to tailor the spending to fit the cloth, apportioning the funds to be available according to its judgment, and then add the warning that this is all the money that will be forthcoming.

Congress would then pass a tax cut representing the difference between the spending it would tolerate and revenues under the old rates. It would sit back and announce:

"We're staying here to see that you follow orders. If you do, we'll vote your appropriations, if they are for things we find unobjectionable. If you don't, we'll toss the whole thing right back at you."

In short order, we predict, this would set the fiscal house in order.

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July 11, 12, 13, 1963

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CITY _____ Meat ☐ ZONE _____ STATE _____

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Circle Number of Conferences attended 0 1 2 3 4 5

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Senate Passes Youth Act; Total Cost Left Open

SENATE ROLL CALL

"Yes" is a vote for a \$100 million BEGINNING for the Youth Conservation Corps.

"No" is a vote against this big spending scheme which could easily cost over a billion dollars each year.

FOR THE BILL (50):

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS (38): Bartlett and Gruening (Alaska), Engle (Calif.), Dodd and Ribicoff (Conn.), Inouye (Hawaii), Church (Ida.), Douglas (Ill.), Bayh and Hartke (Ind.), Muskie (Me.), Brewster (Md.), Kennedy (Mass.), Hart and McNamara (Mich.), Humphrey and McCarthy (Minn.), Symington (Mo.), Metcalf (Mont.), Bible and Cannon (Nev.), Williams (N. J.), Anderson (N. M.), Burdick (N. D.), Morse and Neuberger (Oreg.), Clark (Pa.), Pastore and Pell (R. I.), McGovern (S. D.), Moss (Utah), Jackson and Magnuson (Wash.), Byrd and Randolph (W. Va.), Nelson and Proxmire (Wisc.), and McGee (Wyo.).

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS (5): Long (La.), Johnston (S. C.), Gore and Kefauver (Tenn.), and Yarborough (Tex.).

REPUBLICANS (7): Kuchel (Calif.), Fong (Hawaii), Cooper (Ky.), Smith (Me.), Case (N. J.), and Javits and Keating (N. Y.).

AGAINST THE BILL (34):

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS (2): Lausche (Ohio) and Monroney (Okla.).

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS (12): Hill (Ala.), Fulbright and McClellan (Ark.), Russell and Talmadge (Ga.), Eastland and Stennis (Miss.), Ervin and Jordan (N. C.), Thurmond (S. C.), and Byrd and Robertson (Va.).

REPUBLICANS (20): Goldwater (Ariz.), Dominick (Colo.), Boggs and Williams (Del.), Jordan (Idaho), Dirksen (Ill.), Hickenlooper and Miller (Iowa), Carlson and Pearson (Kans.), Beall (Md.), Saltonstall (Mass.), Curtis and Hruska (Nebr.), Cotton (N. H.), Mechem (N. M.), Mundt (S. D.), Tower (Tex.), and Aiken and Prouty (Vt.).

PAIRED FOR THE BILL: Hayden (Ariz.), Smathers (Fla.), Long (Mo.), Mansfield (Mont.), McIntyre (N. H.), and Young (Ohio), Democrats, and Scott (Pa.), Republican.

PAIRED AGAINST THE BILL: Sparkman (Ala.), Holland (Fla.), and Ellender (La.), Democrats, and Allott (Colo.), Young (N. D.), Bennett (Utah), and Simpson (Wyo.), Republican.

The Senate has passed the Youth Employment Act by a vote of 50 to 34, authorizing an appropriation of \$100 million for fiscal 1964. While the legislation would be in effect for another four years, no specific cost figures were given beyond 1964. The bill now goes to the House of Representatives.

Seven Republicans teamed up with 43 Democrats to provide the victory margin for the Kennedy Administration, while 14 Democrats joined a score of Republicans in opposing the bill. The only non-Southerners who voted against it were Lausche of Ohio and Monroney of Oklahoma.

The legislation is divided into the Youth Conservation Corps and the Community Youth Employment programs, with half of the authorization going to each. Enrollment in the YCC would be limited to 15,000 during fiscal 1964, while the Community Youth Employment program could have four times that many. Neither program would have a limit during the remaining four years. Youth Corps enrollees would work on federal conservation programs, while members of the Community Youth setup would participate in state and local conservation, recreation and other public works programs.

A similar bill has been reported favorably to the House of Representatives. While first year costs are the same as in the Senate version, the House bill also contains authorizations of \$180 million for fiscal 1965, \$260 million for fiscal 1966 and \$200 million for fiscal 1967. The State and Community Youth Employment program would end after the third year, but the Youth Conservation Corps feature would continue with "such sums for each fiscal year thereafter as the Congress may determine."

Minority members of the House Education and Labor Committee

sounded a warning note when they opposed the House measure: "It is safe to assume, if a Youth Corps is established, that it will be continued indefinitely, and that the number of enrollees will be increased. Thus, a program now estimated at \$500 million for four years could increase to as much as \$1.2 billion each year."

If you are opposed to this New Frontier spending scheme, let your Representative know of your opposition.

Unemployed Say 'No' To 160,000 Jobs

From the Washington Daily News

Wanted, young men for government service. Starting pay \$78 a month plus all living expenses including expenses including food, clothing and housing. Advancement assured for career applicants. Training in a variety of useful civilian trades offered free.

These jobs are going begging. Last year the government had to draft nearly 160,000 young men to fill the ranks of the armed services.

This is true despite widespread unemployment in the ages most desirable for military service.

Mainly in an effort to reduce this type of unemployment, the Senate just has passed a bill setting up a Youth Conservation Corps. Members would live in camps under semi-military discipline. In theory they would be instructed in useful trades which would help them get a job later. Actually there's no chance this training would be in a class with that offered by the US Army.

And Conservation Corps pay, at \$60 a month plus keep, would be \$18 a month below the Army scale which goes up \$5 automatically in four months and to \$100 for a private first class. No pay raises are proposed for the Conservation Corps.

Question: Why would anyone, having the choice, prefer the Conservation Corps to military service?

FLORIDIAN RESOLUTION—"I refuse to accept any coexistence with Castro and communism in this hemisphere as a replacement of the Monroe Doctrine."—Representative William C. Cramer (R.-Fla.)

Inflation is how those who save for a rainy day get soaked.

NEW FRONTIER MAXIM—If you can build a better mousetrap, the Internal Revenue Service will beat a path to your door.

